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Huge Sattar lead in Bangladesh

Early official returns in the Bangladesh presidential election showed Mr Abdus Sattar, the acting President, heading for a sweeping victory with a 7—1 lead over Dr Kamal Hossain, his principal opponent. An angry Dr Hossain called a press conference to accuse the Government of "naked manufacture" of results Back page

Trident missile goes off course

A Trident missile which was fired from a submerged submarine veered off course and had to be destroyed in mid-air. The missile was launched from the USS Benjamin Franklin about 50 miles from Cape Canaveral Back page

Engineering pay offer may rise

The Engineering Employers' Federation is likely to raise its pay offer to two million employees from 3.16 per cent to between 4 and 5 per cent on national minimum rates. In the coalfields, Mr Arthur Scargill described a 9.13 per cent offer as wholly insufficient Page 2

CND fights off extreme left

Mr John Cox, a leading communist, was defeated for the post of chairman of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament and resolutions designed to move the CND towards the extreme left were defeated at the annual conference Page 2

Private steelmen seek state aid

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Industry Secretary, is under pressure to announce possible government aid to bail out the recession-hit independent steelmaking companies. A Cabinet committee will discuss whether such a move is justified later this week Page 13

Nasa worried by shuttle future

The curtailed flight of the space shuttle Columbia, which landed safely at the weekend, has renewed fears at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration of budget cuts and the possibility of increased control of the project by the Department of Defence Page 6

Russia rebuked by Communists

The Congress of the Communist Party of Great Britain passed a motion condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and urging the withdrawal of Russian troops. An amendment backing the invasion was defeated Congress report, page 3

EEC divisions highlighted

The European commissioners have spent the weekend in private session reviewing progress in their plan to reshape the EEC. But not a single decision has been taken, and the Rome-Bonn initiative for European unity has only highlighted divisions Page 7

Stockman on Reaganomics

"Reaganomics", the economic policies of the present White House, were under fire before the President's budget director, David Stockman, voiced his doubts last week in *The Atlantic Monthly*. Today, Business News publishes extracts from that interview, and comments on prospects for the United States economy Page 15

China aids GLC

The Greater London Council has raised a £12m loan on the international money market which includes a £2.5m contribution from the Bank of China. The money will be spent on housing or transport. Diary, page 10

Prior asks for calm, Paisley wants action

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

Leading British and Irish politicians united in a call for calm yesterday after the murder of the Rev Robert Bradford, official Unionist MP for South Belfast, in his constituency on Saturday.

The killing which marks a sinister change of tactics by the Provisional IRA raises the appalling prospect of retaliatory attacks on senior Roman Catholic and Protestant figures.

Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, flew to Belfast on Saturday night to talk to senior Army and police officers. He called on "loyalists" to stay calm and added: "The more provocation there is, the more reaction, the more we are playing into the hands of the IRA. The worst possible thing would be for a reaction against what has happened".

Similar calls came from moderate politicians of both sides of the sectarian fence in Northern Ireland. In Dublin Dr Garret FitzGerald, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, appealed to "loyalists" not to retaliate.

He attributed the attack to an attempt to disrupt the Anglo-Irish talks but insisted that both governments were determined to continue the search for a solution. He said the intention was also to create tension among Protestants and to stimulate counteraction against the minority Catholic community.

The Rev Ian Paisley, using his renowned style of innuendo and half-suggestion, promised from the pulpit of his Free Presbyterian Church in Ravenhill Road, Belfast yesterday that next Monday would be a "Day of Action" in Ulster against the developing Dublin and Westminster accord.

Notably, Mr Paisle ymade no direct reference to the murder of his friend, Mr Bradford. Although consistently threatening a violent Protestant backlash against Britain's "betrayal" of Ulster, Mr Paisley has made a point of keeping his distance from those actively engaged in violence.

The IRA tactics seem designed to provoke sectarian strife in order to entrench its self-appointed role as defender of the Catholic ghettos. It is also attempting to raise morale after the chaotic end of the Maze Prison hunger strike and to scupper the improving relations between Dublin and Westminster.

No Ulster MP has been murdered in 12 years of civil strife and it will be some days before it is known whether Protestant paramilitary leaders will pick up the gauntlet and plunge Northern Ireland into a new and particularly ominous crisis.

There were some immediate signs, however, of a backlash after the murder. A Catholic youth was killed and another critically injured in separate shootings. In the first attack on Saturday night two men armed with Armalite rifles called at the front door of a house in the mainly Catholic Oldpark Avenue in North Belfast. When Mr Stephen Murphy, aged 19, answered the door he was shot three times in the neck. Last night he was critically ill.

The youth was Thomas McNulty, aged 18, who was walking home alone at about 2 am yesterday in the Short Strand, a small Catholic enclave in East Belfast, when he was shot by two gunmen.

The murder of Mr Bradford is the single most provocative attack by the IRA for some years. He was an intensely active constituency worker and although he never advertised his regular Saturday morning surgeries, they were well known to constituents. He was shot six times by two men wearing white painter's overalls who arrived at the community centre in Finaghy where he was meeting constituents.

Last night Mr Prior again asked loyalists to stay calm. He said the IRA was determined to cause the maximum amount of civil commotion and to provoke retaliation.

During the past few weeks the Ulster Freedom Fighters, the illegal Protestant group operating within the Ulster Defence Association, is believed to have reached a truce with the Irish National Liberation Army after a spate of sectarian murders. INLA said that unless the killings stopped it would "take out" some top UDA men. Mr Paisley is believed to be moving discreetly but definitely closer to the UDA after four years of estrangement.

But his steadily improving relations with the UDA may stem from a desire among the more moderate forces of that organization to employ Mr Paisley's efforts to present a sectarian murder campaign by more extreme elements.

Unionist politicians are calling for a one-hour stoppage of commerce and industry from 2 pm tomorrow to mark Mr Bradford's funeral. The Orange Order is supporting the stoppage.

Although a Methodist, Mr Bradford will be buried from a Presbyterian church at Dundonald in the eastern suburbs of Belfast.

☐ The Rev Ernest Gallagher, a leading Methodist minister, yesterday asked Northern Ireland Protestants not to retaliate because of Mr Bradford's murder.

Mr Gallagher, Dublin-based President of the Methodist Church in Ireland, made his plea while preaching at a South West Belfast church where he had been Mr Bradford's tutor before the MP was ordained 18 years ago.

Mr Gallagher said: "We should not allow ourselves, any of us, to be trapped in a vicious circle of retaliation and counter retaliation. But we should all seek for a different way out of this situation."

☐ Mr Bradford exemplified that passionate and extreme brand of Protestantism that fires so much of the religious fervour of Northern Ireland's confused and Continued on back page, col 3

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A widow mourns: Mrs Nora Bradford yesterday.

Bomber knew layout of Attorney General's flat

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Security arrangements for senior politicians and other potential targets of the Provisional IRA are being reviewed in the light of the bomb explosion at the London home of Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, over the weekend.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher spoke to Sir Michael after the attack and she has been kept informed of police investigations into what is the fourth IRA attack in London in five weeks.

Yesterday Scotland Yard would not comment on the extent of security provided for Sir Michael but senior officers were likely to be perturbed by the way the IRA managed to get so close to the home of a senior Government minister. General security arrangements had been tightened up already earlier this year.

Sir Michael and his wife were in Madrid at the time of the attack on Friday evening, and the flat, in a large house on Woodhayes Road, Wimbledon, was empty. The house is guarded by uniformed police and on Friday a woman police constable was at the front. Surveillance equipment protected approaches to the building.

Despite this the bomber is thought to have reached the house across a playing field at the back. The device was left against a wall and was powerful enough to destroy two bedrooms, one which Sir Michael uses, and a back hall. If Sir Michael and his wife were home they would have been injured or killed by the explosion.

Sir Michael's address is recorded in the 1981 edition of *Who's Who* and the bomber appears to have had a good idea of the layout of the house and the flat itself.

Over the past decade Sir Michael has prosecuted at a number of important Provisional IRA trials in Britain. Yesterday he said that he thought an attack was "always on the cards", and added that there was a limit to what security arrangements could be made.

He said the bomb had done an enormous amount of damage and he would now find a new home.

There have been reports that a man was seen running from the area, a quiet suburban road, at the time of the bomb but Scotland Yard has not issued any description. Last night the police would not comment on the possibility that the surveillance equipment did not cover the rear where the bomb was planted.

Keith Waldegrave

Fit for a princess: on Wednesday the Princess of Wales will turn on the Christmas lights in Regent Street, London, which had a weekend rehearsal. Next day, Miss World will turn on Oxford Street's 50,000 lights.

McEnroe loses his temper and the match

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

John McEnroe, the Wimbledon and United States champion, was fined a total of $700 (almost £400) for two separate offences (wth ball and racket) when Jimmy Connors beat him 3—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2 in 3½ hours in the singles final of the Benson and Hedges Tennis Tournament at Wembley yesterday.

Connors was fined $400 (about £220) for obscenity, but McEnroe's case was more serious. Pending appeal, these fines will take McEnroe's total for 12 months beyond the permissible limit for what are quaintly known as minor offences and he would therefore incur an automatic 21-day suspension.

Next Friday a three-man committee of arbitration will make their judgment about McEnroe's appeal against the fine or $5,000 (about £2,750), imposed on him for the "major offence" of allegedly bringing the game into disrepute during last summer's Wimbledon.

Unlike such celebrities as, for example, Björn Borg, McEnroe plays four weeks of tournament tennis in Britain every year—Wimbledon, plus the tournaments at Queen's Club and Wembley. But this year's Wimbledon and Wembley events have so seriously clouded his career, that in future he may be more chary of British tournaments.

Yesterday's Wembley final contained some thrilling tennis, but was marred by the arrogant conduct of both players, especially McEnroe. McEnroe and Connors were rude to the umpire, a Hammersmith schoolmaster called John Parry. Both incurred fines. The general ambiance of the match had more in common with the excesses of prize-fighting than the traditions of tennis.

After his victory Connors said that the crowd had been unfair on McEnroe. "They should buy their tickets, sit down and shut up", he said.

Connors also believed that to some extent, the umpire had spoiled the match. "When McEnroe is on court you need to get the very best, but this fellow was continually getting flustered, calling the wrong score, and that was very unsettling."

However, Mr Parry, the umpire, defended all his actions.

"It is all a matter of degree of judgment of what is going on out there, and I was absolutely clear in my mind that McEnroe was overstepping the mark. If we started the match again I would not change a thing although, of course, I would be happy to have eradicated some of the mis-calling."

Match report, page 18

A 'Times' interview with the German Chancellor

Schmidt says he is worried by disarray among US leaders

From Patricia Clough, Bonn, Nov 15

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, has voiced his concern to *The Times* about the recent contradictory statements by American leaders on the possibility of a limited war in Europe.

"I would rather like to have more harmony in the concert from Washington", he said in an interview. "That would certainly be better for the West German audience."

The Chancellor was referring to President Reagan's remarks suggesting that a limited nuclear war in Europe might be possible. This was followed by conflicting statements from Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, and Mr Caspar Weinberger, the Defence Secretary, over supposed plans for a warning nuclear explosion by Nato in the event of a Soviet invasion.

Herr Schmidt said that during Mr Brezhnev's visit to Bonn next week to would continue his efforts to bring about a meeting between the Soviet leader and President Reagan. "I think it is necessary that they meet and understand from each other that the other guy is not a warmonger."

The lack of communication between the Americans and the Soviet Union since the invasion of Afghanistan and the disturbing, threatening statements from Moscow and Washington were not very conducive to good sleep in West Germany, he said.

"The world", he mused improvising a variation on Hamlet's complaint, "is out of joint. You can say that is my motto. That is why these talks between Mr Brezhnev and me are important."

The task of fitting the world back together, as far as a West German chancellor can, absorbs a great deal of Herr Schmidt's time. Nowhere more than in his modern, warmly-lit office, by the Rhine is there a sharper awareness of the disrupted relations between West Germany's protecting ally and the Soviet Union, only a few minutes missile flight away.

He is anxious over the disjointed relationship between the Americans and the West Germans, the fears aroused here by American attitudes and the American misunderstanding of these fears, the damage being done to the West German economy and peace of mind by American actions over which they have no control.

Clearly the root of his problem is communication. This is why Herr Schmidt, alone among Western leaders, went to Moscow after the invasion of Afghanistan last year and why now Mr Brezhnev, *persona non grata* in most other countries, is visiting West Germany next week.

Herr Schmidt said his task as he saw it, was to explain to the leader of the Soviet Union what were the concerns and desires of the West and what was the meaning of the Western proposals in the forthcoming negotiations on medium range missiles and in other arms control talks.

"Certainly we would also try to answer questions which the Soviets might have. It is obvious to me that they cannot clearly read all of our Western attitudes and proposals. They cannot clearly read the motivations behind them and the aims which are being pursued.

"On the other hand we have some questions to put to the Russians — why they, for instance, deployed some 250 new SS20 missiles with three independently targeted nuclear warheads each? Why can't they pull out of Afghanistan? Such questions."

"To sum it all up", the Chancellor went on, "the main purpose is to see to it that the dialogue between West and East again becomes a normal thing, that one talks and listens to each other, and I stress the word listen."

In conversation, the Chancellor shows much greater sympathy for the peace movement than would appear from his public statements. He wondered how Britons would feel, "if you put some 90 or a 100 American missiles on British soil, capable of striking the European part of the Soviet Union, weapons over

Continued on back page, col 6

Tory Party in struggle with Inland Revenue

By Marcel Berlins, Legal Correspondent

A tax claim brought by the Inland Revenue against the Conservative Central Office has raised issues which could have significant implications for the legal status of the Conservative Party, the ownership of its funds, and even the enforceability of the rules for the selection of the party leader.

The Court of Appeal is expected early this week to finish hearing an appeal on a claim by the Revenue that Conservative Central Office owes it more than £100,000 tax for 1972-76. In deciding this apparently straightforward tax issue, however, the court will have to rule on the party's legal status.

The Revenue's case is that the party is in law an "unincorporated association" and therefore liable to corporation tax at 52 per cent. Conservative Central Office has claimed that it is only liable for 30 per cent income tax.

In 1978 the Income Tax Commissioners ruled that the party was an unincorporated association, made up of members of local constituency associations, and Conservative members of both Houses of Parliament.

There was a contract, the commissioners said, between the party members, to be found in the rules of the constituency associations, in the rules of the National Union of Conservative Associations, and in the rules which regulate the party meetings and the selection of the leaders.

In 1980, Central Office successfully appealed to the High Court, which decided that there was no "unincorporated association".

Last week Mr Andrew Park, QC, argued in the appeal court that the party was an amorphous political movement with no national membership. If a contract existed it would mean that the leadership election rules, which contained no provision for amendment, could never legally be amended without every member's consent.

Writ splits leading solicitors

By Our Legal Correspondent

One of the best-known solicitors' firms in London, Oswald Hickson, Collier & Co has been torn by a dispute that has resulted in a writ being issued by some partners against the senior partner, Mr Peter Carter-Ruck.

The writ, which is in the firm's name — a fact that is being bitterly criticized by some partners who were not consulted —seeks a High Court injunction against Mr Carter-Ruck to stop him representing to his clients, employees, bankers or advisers that he is entitled to act independently for the firm's clients or former clients; and to stop him from representing that he is entitled to solicit or act for any of its clients other than those introduced by him.

Mr Carter-Ruck said yesterday that he would vigorously resist the writ. He would also be reporting the circumstances to the Law Society.

One of the partners not consulted was Mr Carter-Ruck's daughter, Mrs Julie Scott-Bayfield. Another partner, Mr Harold Horsfall-Turner, has issued a statement objecting to the issue of the writ without consulting him.

Mr Carter-Ruck—a well-known solicitor in the field of libel and newspaper law—explained in a statement yesterday: "From the end of the year I shall, at my request, be leaving Oswald Hickson, Collier with a number of my colleagues and staff to practise under the name of Peter Carter-Ruck and Partners.

"The reason for this is a partnership dispute which has caused the majority of the equity partners, including me, and salaried partners, either to have left, or to be leaving the firm.

"The writ was issued without the knowledge, consent or authority of all the partners, seeking in the firm's name an injunction to restrain me from making representations I have never made or sought to make. It relates to one client only whom I have represented for more than 30 years, since long before any of the present partners joined the firm . . . It is my contention that clients should be represented by whomsoever they wish, and not be restrained from going to, or remaining with, the solicitors of their choice."

Benn says he will carry on the fight

By Anthony Bevins
Political Correspondent

Mr Wedgwood Benn served notice yesterday on Mr Michael Foot that he will continue to wage his battle for a clear parliamentary party commitment to the policies laid down by the Party conference.

This declaration followed an interview with Mr Foot on BBC television in Scotland, in which the Labour leader stated: "To have divisions or internal feuds continuing in our ranks, I think is an indecency."

Mr Foot said that it would be almost criminal if the wrangling of the last year was maintained over the next year, and he added that he had received predominant support in the party for the stand he had taken against Mr Benn.

"The party throughout the country is sick to death of these kinds of feuds and arguments and I believe that the sick-to-death section of the party, and they cover right, left and centre, want to see an effective Opposition in the House of Commons, presenting the possibility of an effective new government," Mr Foot said.

But Mr Benn, having heard the Foot interview in BBC Radio Four's *World This Weekend* studio, commented that party unity could only be constructed on the policies of conference.

Pinpointing the rift between Mr Foot and himself over Shadow Cabinet membership, Mr Benn said: "I don't think anybody can be asked to give up their commitment to conference policies as a price for going. It is a matter of principle, and I am getting massive support on that point".

It is clear that Mr Benn intends to use his position on the party executive's Home Policy Committee to hammer home his attack, regardless of the result of next Thursday's Shadow Cabinet election.

"At the moment there is not a single Member of Parliament, not myself or anyone else, who can say confidently when they go canvassing or go to meetings what another Labour government will do", Mr Benn said.

"We can attack the Tories, but that is not enough. We have got to be constructive."

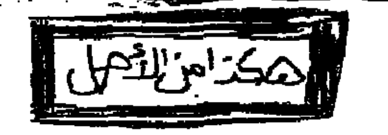
He said that he wanted complete clarification of Labour's commitment to a non-nuclear defence strategy, a really vigorous and radical policy to deal with unemployment, and British withdrawal from the Common Market.

Many MPs now feel that Mr Benn is playing a longer political game, with his eye on the election after next. For while his colleagues at Westminster leave him isolated, his support remains strong among constituency party activists.

If Mr Benn gets no more than three dozen votes in the Shadow Cabinet election, the rift between the parliamentary party and the constituences could widen.

Meanwhile, the Labour feud will continue during the course of this week. Mr Benn is to address two public by-election meetings in Crosby tomorrow night, and on Wednesday morning the parliamentary party is staging a debate on the future of the party.

Crosby by-election, page 3



Improved offer in engineering pay talks likely

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Correspondent

Engineering employers are likely to hold out the prospect of an improved offer of between 4 and 5 per cent at pay talks affecting almost two million workers today.

Union leaders are expecting a marginal improvement in the Engineering Employers' Federation's present offer of 3.16 per cent increases on national minimum rates after the 3.8 per cent settlement at BL Cars.

The employers may not table a fresh offer at all if the unions are adamant that they will reject anything which falls well short of their claim for rises to match the level of inflation.

An improved offer is likely to be in line with the present level of plant-by-plant settlements in the industry, which sets minimums and in most cases bargains locally on actual earnings. That is running at between 4 and 5 per cent.

An increase of that level would be considerably higher than the margin between the BL and engineering settlements this year and last. BL, which left the federation for bargaining purposes after the national engineering pay dispute in 1979, settled in 1980 with its car workers for 6.8 per cent. The federation settlement on minimum rates was 8.2 per cent.

The federation's talks are the biggest in the private sector and a settlement of less than 4 per cent would be a considerable fillip to the Government's hopes of its public service pay targets having some impact in manufacturing industry.

The present offer would raise the weekly skilled minimum rate by £2.50 to £81:50 a week. Earnings on average are said by the employers to be £114 for skilled and £86 for unskilled for a 39 hour week.

Scargill wants more

☐ Left-wing moves to mobilize coalfield pressure for a significant improvement in the miners' 9.13 per cent pay offer gathered momentum yesterday when Mr Arthur Scargill, the Yorkshire miners' president, described the offer as "wholly insufficient and divisive".

Mr Scargill, the left's chosen candidate in next month's election for the union's presidency, said in a campaigning speech to miners in Pontypridd, South Wales, that the National Coal Board would save £50m from a recent 10,000 drop in manpower and gain £250m from the most recent price increase. Mr Scargill said the union should say there was no "way we are going to deviate from our conference decisions". The union's annual conference in Jersey this summer endorsed the miners 23.7 per cent pay claim.

Mr Scargill said the union needed a new right-wing president "like a tree needs Dutch elm disease".

Ford management and union leaders will hold fresh talks this week in an attempt to avert what union leaders have claimed would be a "major dispute" over the company's offer of 4.5 per cent tied to efficiency measures.

Shop stewards representing Shell and Esso tanker drivers are to meet again this week on the industry's eight per cent pay offers following decisions at Texaco for rejection and BP for acceptance.

More BL lay-offs

☐ Hundreds more BL workers will be laid off today because of the strike over rest time (the Press Association reports).

BL said yesterday it was expected that the lay-offs would be spread around factories other than the Longbridge plant in Birmingham where 2,200 men are on strike and 5,000 have been laid off.

About 300 men at the Drews Lane transmission factory, Birmingham, have been laid off because of the strike, and more factories will be affected this week.

The men who are angry over the company's efforts to pay for a reduction in the working week from 40 to 39 hours by cutting rest time are not due to meet again until Thursday.

'Parity with miners'

☐ Mr John Lyons, leader of the electricity supply industry's key power engineers, yesterday advised management not to pay any special heed to the Government's 4 per cent public sector pay guidelines. (the Press Association reports).

Mr Lyons, general secretary of the Engineers' and Managers' Association, which has 45,000 members, writes in his union's journal that his members would certainly not be seeking less than the miners eventually get.

He writes: "Pay negotiations in the industry are historically and organically related to those that take place in coal mining, and it is already clear that a settlement in the mines is going to be above 4 per cent."

Ferry strike spreads

☐ Seamen on the Mersey stranded two ships bound for the Irish Republic and Northern Ireland yesterday as the dispute over the P & O Liverpool-Belfast ferry shutdown spread further (Our Liverpool Correspondent writes). Eleven ships are now affected.

The two ships are part of the Barrow-based Fisher company and are the first outside the P & O line to be stopped.

Crews on both vessels, the Solway Fisher and Orwell Fisher, decided to join the dispute after an approach from National Union of Seamen officials from the Ulster Queen and Ulster Prince ferryboats.

The Solway Fisher, which was due to sail to Belfast, and the Dublin-bound Orwell Fisher, were both laid up.

Whitehall union chief raises poll doubts

By Our Labour Correspondent

Mrs Kate Losinska, president of the Civil and Public Services Association, alleged yesterday that there had been irregularities in elections for the posts of general secretary and treasurer.

Mrs Losinska, who is likely to convene the union's full executive tomorrow, said last night she was considering asking for a rerun of the ballot after what she said was an abnormally high number of complaints.

In the more important of the two polls Mr Alistair Graham, the union's present deputy general secretary, is standing against Mr John Macreadie, a supporter of the Trotskyite Militant Tendency for the post of general secretary. Mrs Losinska said last night that there were complaints of abuses which would favour the left wing candidates.

Mr Kenneth Thomas, the retiring general secretary, and Mr Graham, the present deputy general secretary who is being backed by the executive for the general secretaryship, said last night that they were unaware of any detailed complaints of irregularities which would justify a rerun of the election.

Mrs Losinska said last night that there had been cases of both unusually high and unusually low turnouts in the election from meetings of some of the union's 1,000 branches, and these would have to be investigated. She said there had been a wide ranging variety of complaints about the conduct of the ballot.

She said she had been told that in the Whitehall Ministry of Defence branch only six of a possible 500 members appeared to have voted. At one West London branch where there had been more votes than the number of members entitled to vote the ballot had been abandoned.

Mr Graham said last night: "I have not had electoral malpractices brought to my attention and I am not making any formal complaints at this stage."

Mr Thomas has written to Mr Macreadie asking for an explanation of the circumstances under which literature supporting his election campaign was sent out by the Civil Aviation Authority group, of which Mr Macreadie is an officer. Mr Macreadie said last night that the 14-man group executive had decided on its own accord to support him as candidate and had made a collection of about £70 to finance the distribution.

Mr Macreadie said that the union's right wing had made the accusations in a last minute attempt to influence the third and final week of polling which ends this Friday.

☐ The TUC will tell the Megaw inquiry on Civil Service pay today that the Government should not arbitrarily interfere with any new party system.

The inquiry was set up under the chairmanship of Sir John Megaw following the five-month strikes in the service over pay earlier this year.

Chris Gregory

A wine that continues to amuse

Four members of The Parachute Regiment's Red Devils freefall team keeping the chill out with a glass of Beaujolais Nouveau yesterday after landing in a lake bearing bottles of the wine.

Their arrival near the Frensham Pond Hotel at Churt, near Farnham, Surrey, was preceded several hours earlier, at just after midnight, by another group of Red Devils who plummetted to the Queen's Hotel at Farnborough, Hampshire.

By such events, Beaujolais Nouveau continued to amuse by its presumption (Robin Young writes). It is many years since *The Times*, in complicity with Mr Egon Ronay, the noted gastronome, and certain *sommeliers* in France, exposed the truth that the whole Beaujolais race is founded in fiction.

We did it by producing several bottles of the supposedly unobtainable wine in London three days before its official release to Britain. Those who raced according to the rules—leaving Belleville in the Beaujolais at midnight with the wine in an assortment of 42 high-powered vehicles, veteran cars and London taxis—straggled into London during the morning to find that they had been well and truly beaten by those who jumped the gun.

Several had to suffer the chagrin of speeding to their destination past signs saying "Beaujolais Nouveau on sale now".

The 1981 vintage was hailed as superb in Beaujolais, but the consensus yesterday after the excitement had ended was that however enjoyable the racing, flying and skydiving, the wine itself was a disappointment: acidic and lacking in fruit.

National Trust appeals to businessmen for cash

By Tony Samstag

The National Trust has asked businessmen to supplement the "magnificent and reliable support" from its membership and the public, which it says is no longer sufficient to resist the inroads of inflation.

Mr Angus Stirling, deputy director general, told *The Times* yesterday: "The approach we intend to make to the business community is very important." That approach was signalled by Lord Gibson, the chairman, during the Trust's annual meeting in Bournemouth at the weekend.

Among the projects that might benefit from an increase in revenue are the purchase of Land's End and acceptance of the largest bequest offered to the trust, namely 15,000 acres in Dorset comprising Corfe Castle, part of Studland Bay and the ancient monument of Badbury Rings.

Land's End is on the market at £1.75m; the trust hopes to announce its decision on whether to bid next month after a six-week feasibility study. Accepting the Dorset bequest, a decision that will also require study, would commit the trust to large running costs.

Lord Gibson said he hoped that Mr Charles Neave-Hill, the present owner of Land's End, would be public-spirited enough not to sell before the trust had come to a decision.

The annual meeting was told that the trust recently recruited its one millionth member; but paying visitors to the trust's properties were down by more than 11 per cent and subscription increases would have to be more frequent.

☐ The Ministry of Defence is seeking to close more than a dozen public rights of way across army training ranges on Salisbury Plain, where 250,000 shels and bombs are fired annually (the Press Association reports). It says thousands of unexploded devices are now lying around the ranges between Larkhill and Tilshead.

IN BRIEF

16 in peril on stricken trawler

Winds gusting to more than 100 mph last night battered the French trawler Ludovic-Jego, which was being towed to Stornoway, in the Hebrides, after sending out a distress signal when she was in the Atlantic, 140 miles west of Lewis.

The trawler, which has a crew of 16, was being towed by another French trawler.

Print dispute peace

An interim settlement has been agreed in a dispute involving 200 members of the National Graphical Association which has stopped production at the East Midland Allied Press group headquarters in Peterborough, for two weeks.

Christmas gift thefts

Parents are encouraging children to steal their own Christmas presents from stores because they known that if the children are caught, penalties will be less severe or charges will not be brought, Devon and Cornwall police say.

Bomb alert halts train

A London-Aberdeen express wats halted near Newcastle upon Tyne last night when a passenge rreported ticking from an unattended parcel. After half an hour, the owner claimed the parcel which contained a clock.

Hat-trick for band

Grimethorpe Colliery Band won the Rothman's Brass in Concert championship at Darlington yesterday for the third year running.

Welsh cottage fire

An English-owned holisey, was examined yesterday to establish whether Welsh fire bombers were responsible for a blaze there.

Town hall blaze

Fire badly damaged Bolton Town Hall on Saturday. At the height of the blaze, about 140 firemen were involved.

CND fights off threat by extreme left wing

By Clifford Longley

The Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament emerged from its annual conference in London yesterday well armed against the slings and arrows of its enemies, who have accused it of being the puppet of left-wing manipulators.

A leading Communist was roundly defeated for the post of chairman; the newly elected national council will have a wider political spread; and resolutions designed to move the CND towards the extreme left were rejected.

The allegation that CND takes money of Soviet origin was not only rebuffed, but clearly resented by speaker after speaker, and "Russian roubles" was a catchword in joke of the conference.

Monsignor Bruce Kent, the general secretary, said: "Dr Luns of Nato has lied in his claim that western peace movements have received massive funding from the Soviet Union; but mud sticks. In various forms all round the country it is being falsely claimed that CND is in receipt of such findings".

The conference decided not to revive the Aldermaston marches, but to concentrate on a day of action next June and a policy statement on "non-violent direct action", drafted by the national council, was agreed without dissent.

The example in everyone's mind was the peace camp at Greenham Common, near Newbury, where campers are obstructing plans to develop the site as a base for American cruise missiles. The campers received much moral support and the proceeds of two collections.

The debate did, however, tend to be dominated by the more extreme-minded activists, with the Socialist Workers' Party and the Militant Tendency in evidence, but the results of voting belied such single-mindedness. Resolutions demanding that CND should adopt Jobs Not Bombs as its main official slogan, and that it should make the union and labour movements priority targets for campaigning, were rejected.

A more modest statement of ambition towards the latter was adopted, after amendments had broadened and softened it; and almost unanimously, the conference agreed that the cultivation of a broad public appeal was essential to CND's success.

Miss Joan Ruddock: CND's new chairman.

CND's biggest difficulty remains its structure. It has grown enormously in recent months, to about 300,000, and some new members appear not to have adapted to the idea that it is neither a political party nor a sect.

Local groups are virtually autonomous, and national conference decisions do not carry as much weight as some appeared to hope. It is also a very untidy movement; and Lord Jenkins, the outgoing chairman, had an impossible job regulating some of the more heated arguments.

He was succeeded by Miss Joan Ruddock, a Labour Party member who declared herself "totally committed to CND's non-party political position".

She beat Mr John Cox, who had once been chairman for six years, by a handsome margin. None of the Socialist Workers' Party candidates was elected

Science report

Tribal birth control needs no drugs

By Annabel Ferriman Health Services Correspondent

A rediscovered method of birth control, which involves no drugs or devices, is being promoted in a book published today.

The method, in which women observe the state of their vaginal mucus to discover their fertile period, has been studied and developed by an Australian couple, Evelyn and John Billings, who are both doctors.

It has been practised by tribal groups in Australia and Africa for thousands of years but the Billings think it could appeal to many women in the developed world who, for religious, medical or other reasons, do not want to use the contraceptive pill or other methods.

They claim it is more effective than the traditional rhythm method, used by many Roman Catholics, which involves keeping a temperature chart and judging when they have ovulated by a rise in temperature.

In studies of 875 women using the method in New Zealand, the Irish Republic, India, the Philippines and El Salvador, the pregnancy rate was about 20 per cent, but Dr Evelyn Billings claims in the book that 12.9 per cent departed from the method and had intercourse during the fertile period. Another 5 per cent were incorrectly taught, she says.

The book explains that when a woman's vaginal mucus is sticky and produces a sensation of dryness, it acts as an impenetrable barrier to sperm cells. At such times a woman is infertile.

When the mucus is slippery and wet, however, usually for about three to six days in a cycle, microscopic examination reveals hundreds of tiny channels which aid the passage of the sperm through the vagina and the cervix to the Fallopian tubes, where fertilization occurs.

The book, which gives instructions about how to record the cycle and includes eight pages of colour charts and photographs, could also be useful to women trying to become pregnant, because it explains the signs of the most fertile period.

The Billings Method, controlling fertility without drugs or devices, by Dr Evelyn Billings and Ann Westmore (Allen Lane, £5.95; ISBN 0 7139 1454 8).

EEC 'SPY' CAN STAY IN BRITAIN

By Robin Young

Mr Stanley Adams, the former honorary British consul imprisoned after exposing illegal price fixing by his employers, the Swiss drugs firm Hoffman-La Roche, has been granted the right of permanent residence in Britain.

Mr Adams is a Maltese, although he held a British passport until Malta became independent. He had been honorary British consul in Colombia. As a senior executive of the drugs company he supplied information which led to Hoffman-La Roche being convicted of breaking the EEC's competition laws by price fiving in the vitamins market.

He was charged wth economic espionage and violating Swiss industrial secrecy. He spent three months in prison in 1974 before being given a one-year suspended jail sentence.

His wife committed suicide while he was in prison

CORRECTION

The membership of Consumers' Association is 615,000, not 615, as it appeared in *The Times* of November 6.

FEARS OVER POLICE RACE ATTITUDES

The police ere being urged to look into the question of setting up special anti-racist squads to investigate urgently racial attacks against blacks and Asians.

The call comes from the Commission for Racial Equality which says that the police should recognize racial harassment as a serious phenomenon requiring concerted action. "They should record all incidents and be in a position to take action to prevent such harassment," the commission says.

The statement, which is to appear in this month's issue of *Joint Council against Racialism News*, the publication of the all-party committee against racialism, says the commission is very concerned about the level of racial harassment.

SILENCE OVER SMOKING CLAIM

Mr Denis Thatcher, the Prime Minister's husband, was staying quiet yesterday about a report that he sought to lessen the Government's campaign against smoking. The report, in *The Observer*, alleged that Mr Thatcher approached Dr Gerard Vaughan, Minister of Heath, and said that sport would be badly affected if its sponsorship were threatened.

In September, Sir George Young, minister in charge of negotiations with the tobacco companies, was moved from the Department of Health.

He is a vigorous opponent of smoking.

ROYAL COUPLE IN SECLUSION

Fifteen hundred people were disappointed when they went to Sandringham church in Norfolk yesterday in the hope of seeing the Prince and Princess of Wales. Instead of attending service, the couple spent the day in the Queen's secluded 10-bedroom Woodfarm House, at Wolferton, three miles from Sandringham.

On Saturday night, they celebrated the Prince of Wales's 33rd birthday with a dinner

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 25; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B frs 36; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 500 mils; Denmark Dkr 6.50; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 6.50; France Frs 6.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 75; Holland Gl 3; Iran IR 135; Iraq ID 0.800; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1600; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.450; Lebanon LL 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 35; Madeira Esc 75; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 6.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rus 12; Portugal Esc 75; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 3.25; Singapore $4.5; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 7.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L55.50; Tunisia Din .600; USA $1.50; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 80.

Communists lay claim to power in Labour Party

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Labour's hard left has united with the Communist Party and is demanding backdoor entry of Communists to positions of direct influence and power inside the Labour Party.

The Communist Party's 37th national congress on Saturday rejected a firm proposal for party affiliation to the Labour Party. A statement from the party's national executive said: "Affiliation is a long-term perspective, not an immediate issue." But Mr Gordon McLennan, the party's general secretary, told delegates at the Camden Centre in London that there had to be a development of Communist-Labour unity.

He added: "What the labour movement needs is not an extension of bans, but an ending of those that already exist, including the ban which denies trade unionists the right to elect whom they wish from their political levy-paying members to represent them in Labour Party gatherings."

The significance of this demand was underlined yesterday in an interview given by Mr George Galloway, chairman of the Labour Party in Scotland, to the magazine *Scottish Marxist*.

Mr Galloway said: "The first demand has to be the right of affiliated organizations to send representatives of their choice to the councils of the Labour Party; to its conference, to its general management committees."

The Communist Party executive said that curbs on the right of Communist trade unionists who paid the political levy to speak and vote within their unions on matters affecting the Labour Party were an attack on union democracy.

Mr McLennan pointed out that united action had been taken over the past year by communists and the Labour left. He praised "joint activity" of the Labour Co-ordinating Committee, which represents the Bennite wing of the Labour Party.

☐ The congress condemned the soviet intervention in Afghanistan and urged the Russian troops be withdrawn (the Press Association reports).

The decision was taken after a heated debate. An ammendment supported by about 50 branches, backing the invasion but calling for the earliest withdrawal of troops, was defeated by 157 to 115 votes.

The congress, held every two years, had not previously discussed Afghanistan. A party spokesman said the decision was in line with the international Communist movement's policy that a country should not interfere in the internal affairs of another.

Food cost warning by Walker

Consumers may enjoy cheaper food prices in the shops if Britain leaves the EEC, but that will be more than offset by higher taxes, Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, says in an article published today.

He says it is wrong to assume that consumers would be massively better off without the EEC's agricultural policy. Without EEC finance the Government would have to subsidize farmers through deficiency payments, he says in Barclays Bank's *Quarterly Review*.

"It is clear that if deficiency payments lowered shop prices, which they would, the gain to consumers would in large measure be offset by high taxes.

"This is the real equation and if it were not so British agriculture would be condemned to contract and our food production decline."

☐ In the run-up to Christmas frozen turkeys will be on sale at around, or below, last year's prices, the British Turkey Federation said yesterday. Fresh birds may cost more because of recent increases in grain and fuel costs.

Dismissed BL man faces defeat

By Our Labour Correspondent

Mr Derek Robinson, the former Longbridge convenor dismissed by BL two years ago, is facing the prospect of defeat in a closely fought union election in the Midlands.

In a contest for an Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' post as a divisional organizer he is expected to lose to Mr Dennis Duffy, brother of the union president.

Results in one of the biggest series of union polls for many years will not be announced until tomorrow but the union's right wing is confident that Mr Duffy has defeated Mr Robinson, a Communist, who was dismissed by BL for attacking the company's recovery plan.

The union's left and right wings have closely contested more than 41 postal ballots for important union posts, including the succession of Sir John Boyd as general secretary of the union.

All five of the main national elections will go to a second ballot next spring unless they produce an overall victor in the first ballot.

Peril of time-share villas

Britons thinking of buying a time-share in a Spanish holiday home should beware of the traditional conveyancing system known as "escriture", Mr James Edmonds, a London solicitor says.

As many as 50 "escrituras" are needed for each property, as individual holidaymakers buy the right to occupy it for specific weeks every year. That causes long delays at the land registry, Mr Edmonds says in the Law Society's Gazette.

The article says the British system, now increasingly used in Spain where buyers become members of a club, has the advantages of easy and cheap transfer of ownership, proper financial controls, a ready-made pressure group and often control by the members.

Platform pollsters say Williams holds the stage

From John Chartres, Liverpool

The three main parties in the Crosby by-election intend to publish their first canvass results early this week. Until then, predictions about the outcome can be based only on subjective impressions or hunches, but some significant pointers are emerging.

An enormous level of interest is being shown. There was the unprecedented spectacle of 1,000 people attending and 500 being turned away from Mrs Shirley Williams's first public meeting on the fourth day of her campaign.

The Liberal-Social Democratic alliance candidate is the focus of most of the attention, both from the electorate and from the international press corps. But she is careful to admit that much of this is due to curiosity about her party and about herself and that large attendances at meetings should not be converted into potential votes.

Psephologists say that a swing to the alliance of about 20 per cent as was recorded at Warrington and Croydon, could win her the seat by a thousand or two. One enterprising mathematician with a pocket calculator, has scaled up the results of a local authority by-election won in Maghull by SDP from Conservative last month, to show that if the pattern was repeated on November 26, it would just put Mrs Williams in.

John Manning

Top of the poles and the polls in Crosby: Mrs Williams with her supporters.

Mrs Williams's own forecast remains a cautious "thousand or so either way" between herself and Mr John Butcher, the Conservative defending the apparently unassailable 19,272 majority of the late Sir Graham Page.

Numerous straw polls have been taken, the platforms of the Liverpool-Southport commuter railway line being favourite venues for such enterprises. They all give Mrs Williams a very good chance.

A study of the age structure of the complicated constituency, in effect split three ways into the townships of the pre-1974 Crosby borough, Formby and Maghull, with "an empty quarter" of farmland, may be important.

Taken overall the constituency is a youngish one with a high proportion of middle-class young married, first-home owners whom Mrs Williams sees as her prime targets.

It is thought that the real battlefield will be in "old Crosby", particularly in the best-heeled area of Blundellsands, which contains the broad, leafy avenues, the four and more bedroom detached and semi-detached houses, the two-car families and where an atmosphere of unalterable calm, not to mention placidity, can be felt.

It is in this area where the two hottest local issues dominate, private education and abortion. Mrs Williams seems to be on the losing side of both in spite of what some see as equivocation in her earlier expressed views about private schools and the fact that she is a Roman Catholic.

The Society for the Protection of the Unborn Child has labelled Mr Butcher as its preferred candidate. Mr Butcher does not want to make too much of it, except to say he is in favour of tightening the present abortion laws.

Just how significant those special issues will be remains to be seen, but it should be remembered that most of the estimated 25 per cent of Roman Catholics in the electorate, live in the Crosby-Blundellsands heartland. They are members and descendants of very old families who have embraced the Conservative cause for a great many years.

The southern end of "old Crosby" has gone downmarket considerably in recent years, partly because it borders on the Bootle dockland. The old borough has lost 10 per cent of its population since 1970 and the church ward at the southern extremity has lost nearly 12½ per cent.

The three main parties have arranged heavy guest lists in the coming week. Today the Conservatives hope to have Mr Bowen Wells, MP for Hertford and Stevenage, who defeated Mrs Williams in 1979, in the area with Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Industry, addressing an evening meeting.

The Conservative's main attraction will be a week today when Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment and their man on Merseyside will address an evening meeting.

The alliance programme includes an important forum meeting on private education tonight with Dr David Owen booked for tomorrow night, Mr Roy Jenkins on Wednesday and Mr William Rodgers on Friday.

Labour's big night will be tomorrow when Mr Wedgwood Benn is due to address two meetings. Mr Michael Foot will be addressing a Labour rally on November 24.

(Candidates: Mr Butcher (C), Mr Backhouse (Lab), Mrs Williams (Lib-Soc Dem Alliance), Lieutenant-Commander (ret) William Boaks (Public Safety Democracy, Monarchists White Residents), Mr Thomas Leslie Keen (Con-Lib Alliance), Mr John Kennedy (Middlesex Polytechnic Suspended Students), Mr Richard Small (Ecology), Mr Donald Potter (Humanitarian), Mr Tarquin-Fintim-Linbinwhin-Bus Oie Boscuit Barrel F-Tang (Cambridge University Raving Loony Society))

General election, May 1979: Page, Sir R G (C) 34,768; Mulhearn, A (Lab) 15,496; Hill, A (L) 9,302; Hussey, P (Ecology) 1,489

Mellish still plays cat and mouse

By Our Political Staff

Mr Robert Mellish, Labour MP for Bermondsey, yesterday reopened his game of cat and mouse over his future membership of the Commons.

The former Labour Chief Whip last year upset party leaders by indicating that he wished to resign his seat. It was thought that the ensuing by-election would provide an ideal opportunity for Mrs Shirley Williams to return to Parliament.

After personal intervention by Mr Michael Foot, the Labour leader, Mr Mellish said that he had changed his mind and would reconsider his position in the New Year.

The Bermondsey constituency Labour Party last week selected Mr Peter Tatchell, a hard-left candidate, to replace him as candidate for the next general election, Mr Mellish was then reported to have said that it might be appropriate for the hard-left to test their case in a by-election.

But he told *The Times* yesterday: "I shall be seeing Michael Foot again in the New Year. I am saying nothing further. But one thing I can say with absolute certainty is that I am not staying on to the end of this Parliament".

Ambulance crew left woman, 86, to take bus

From Our Correspondent Sheffield

Ambulancemen refused to give a woman aged 86 a lift home from hospital with her sick husband but then made a special trip to deliver a walking stick, it was claimed yesterday. Now regional health officials are investigating why she was left to make her way home by bus.

The woman's husband, also aged 86, collapsed and was taken by ambulance to Sheffield's Royal Hallamshire Hospital, accompanied by his wife.

But after a check-up the man was told he could go home. Although the ambulance crew agreed to take him they refused to take his wife.

Later an ambulanceman arrived at the door to deliver a walking stick the man had left at the hospital.

The case was uncovered during a survey of ambulance services by Sheffield's Southern Community Health Council. It has now been reported to the Trent Regional Health Authority which runs the ambulance service in South Yorkshire. Mr Harry Trent, the council's secretary, said: "It would appear that it depends on the mood or the whim of the ambulance crew whether or not they carry anyone other than patients.

"What we are saying is that there ought to be some definite guidelines where elderly people are involved."

SISTERS MEET 37 YEARS ON

Three sisters separated 37 years ago when they were put in different children's homes have been reunited. They are now seeking a fourth sister.

Mrs Kathleen Shepherd, aged 51, of Clipstone, Nottinghamshire, said after a weekend meeting with her sisters Mrs Ann Staley, aged 38, of Bolsover, Derbyshire, and Mrs Dorothy Kirby, aged 49, of Kirkby-in-Ashfield: "We are busy making up for lost time."

Vision that is vital to the BBC

By Kenneth Gosling

The next Director-General of the BBC should be nown by Christmas. The task of sifting the applications, nominations and suggestions for the £40,000-a-year post will begin shortly after the closing date on Tuesday.

It will be undertaken by the nine men and three women on the board of governors, chaired by Mr George Howard, a governor for 10 years and chairman of the board for 15 months.

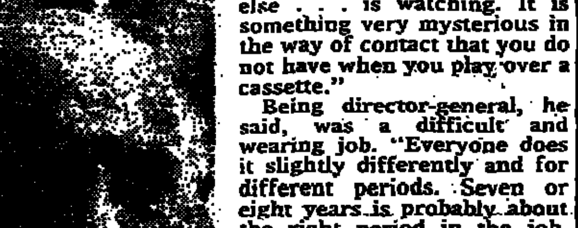
He talked to me about the qualities he expects of the BBC's chief executive and of the problems he, or she, will have to tackle as broadcasting squares up to the challenges of the next decade.

"Vision and imagination, those are the qualities that are going to be the most important. And enthusiasm, that is a great quality, I value it very highly indeed."

Sir Ian Trethowan's successor takes over next July and Mr Howard sees no reason to wait longer than necessary before making the name public. "It removes uncertainties if you do it sooner rather than later", he said.

To the qualities he lists, Mr Howard adds, unspokenly, an ability to bear enormous pressure.

"What one is looking for is a capacity to prepare the BBC for those pressures which will come in the 1990s rather than the 1980s, to make sure it is well ahead of the field and poised to take advantage of the opportunities that are offered. He will not, therefore, be only an administrator or chief journalist.



Mr George Howard: BBC must look to future

"I am under no illusion about the pressures. None of us can be sure about the pressure of cable television, although I cannot believe it will have the penetration it has in the United States. The video cassette is mainly for time-shift purposes, recording a programme you cannot see at the time it goes out.

"I do not see people going out and buying films, there is still the experience of going to the cinema, which is quite different, but they will be hiring them like mad.

"But there is a curious corollary: watching a video recording of a sports programme is quite different from seeing it when everyone else . . . is watching. It is something very mysterious in the way of contact that you do not have when you play over a cassette."

Being director-general, he said, was a difficult and wearing job. "Everyone does it slightly differently and for different periods. Seven or eight years is probably about the right period in the job.

Mr Howard's definition of the relationship between chairman and director-general was expressed succinctly: "He runs it. I am the one who ultimately carries the can. I am the titular head of the organization. And I cannot understand how you can run an organization when you have an executive chairman plus a chief executive. The chief executive cannot be other than the number two."

But did he intervene where he thought something was wrong or could be done better?

"I have no difficulty in feeding my ideas in. It does not make them any less effective for that."

After he became a governor in 1971 money was becoming tight, not only for the BBC but for everyone. He accepts that people would find it hard to pay £50 for a colour television licence; but as they paid more for electricity and gas why should they find it so different– to pay more for television?

So the director-general, helped by his specialists, has to worry about money; has to arbitrate between colleagues; and has to be very interested in programmes and be prepared on occasions to comment on them very sharply. It clearly takes a man of special ability to do the job.

Lords ruling will clarify the law on contempt

By Frances Gibb

A test case opens in the House of Lords today over whether the Contempt of Court Act should prevent the disclosure of documents in legal proceedings although they have already been read out in open court.

The case, which will be watched closely by the press and legal profession, has been brought by Miss Harriet Harman, legal officer for the National Council for Civil Liberties NCCL, who is challenging a Court of Appeal ruling earlier this year that she committed a gross contempt of court in showing to a journalist Home Office documents which had been read out in court.

The action for contempt, brought by the Home Office, stemmed from another action brought by a prisoner against the Home Office over his solitary confinement in the controversial and now disbanded control unit at Wakefield Prison.

Miss Harman, acting as the prisoner's solicitor, had successfully obtained about 800 confidential Home Office documents central to the case through the legal process of discovery. The Home Office resisted the release of the documents but the High Court found their release was in the public interest.

It was some of those documents which Miss Harman showed to a journalist after the case had concluded but while judgement was pending. They formed the basis of an article in *The Guardian*

The Court of Appeal, presided over by Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, ruled that an undertaking, given by a solicitor, that documents obtained by discovery would not be used for any purpose other than that action, did not vanish when the documents were read out in open court.

Attempts to change the law on this point were unsuccessfully made during the passage of the Contempt of Court Bill through Parliament. But the Law Commission's report on breach of confidence published last month made clear its view that whether or not Miss Harman was in contempt in this case, the obligation of confidence did not apply to information which was in the public domain.

The Commission's report said: "We do not think that civil liability for breach of confidence should persist after the information to which the relevant obligation of confidence relates has been published in open court".

The House of Lords will clarify the law, if at some cost to the NCCL which is backing Miss Harman. The council has raised about £8,000 to fight the case and will need more.

The original action by the prisoner, Mr Michael Williams, comes before the Court of Appeal next week.

Students seek £70-a-week grant

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Student leaders are to meet Mr William Waldegrave, Under-Secretary of State responsible for higher education, today to press for a 17.4 per cent increase in the student grant. That would bring the maximum grant to more than £2,000 a year or about £70 tax-free a week, during the academic year.

Mr David Aaronovitch, president of the National Union of Students, said that it would also be seeking clarification of reports that students were to bear the brunt of further proposed Government cutbacks in education spending.

"We are incredibly worried about recent press reports which tell of abolishing the £410 minimum award paid to all students regardless of their parents' income, of drastically increasing the parental contributions, and of limiting the increase in the student grant to 4 per cent or less," he said.

"The Government seems poised to inflict great hardship on students and their parents. The grant's real value is in danger of falling so steeply that only the wealthy will be able to go to college. Most students have already been forced to take out bank overdrafts; many are now living in real poverty."

In claiming a 17.4 per cent increase in grant, students were simply asking the Government to give them back the real income they had in 1978/79 when the Conservatives came to power. Since then, inflation had outstripped the rise in grant by 20 per cent.

Furthermore, many universities and colleges were asking students to pay for services which had traditionally been provided free, such as field trips, health care registration, sporting facilities and even examinations.

The rise in the cost of residence hall fees had been particularly crippling; they had gone up on average by between 15 and 25 per cent last year, while the student grant rose by only 7 per cent.

Asked if students would like the Government to introduce low-interest loans to supplement their grants and ease the burden of bank overdrafts, Mr Aaronovitch said that the National Union of Students was implacably opposed to any loan scheme.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, confirmed in evidence to the Commons Select Committee on Education last week that he was looking closely at the possibility of a loan scheme.

Poor diet: NUS view of Sir Keith Joseph

Over 14pc of British households 'in poverty'

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

At least one household in seven in Britain lives in poverty despite 30 years of anti-poverty programmes, according to an independent study prepared for the European Commission and published today by the Policy Studies Institute.

The proportion of people living in poverty has not changed since the start of the welfare state, the study says. But present economic policies may worsen the position by both contributing to mass unemployment and by abandoning anti-poverty policy as a priority.

The study, one of nine on member states commissioned as part of the European anti-poverty programme, says that at least six million people in the United Kingdom are poor. The worst conditions are found in Northern Ireland: there, poverty is 50 per cent higher than in the rest of the United Kingdom, unemployment and low wages are exceptionally high.

Poverty remains largely a problem of old age, but policies developed during the last 30 years have removed the elderly from destitution and offer the hope of real improvement

Poverty and the Development of Anti-Poverty Policy in the United Kingdom, Richard Berthoud and Joan C. Brown. – (Heinemann Educational Books, £13.50 hardback; £6.50 paperback).

Prisons: Top security

Maze-style reforms sought in England

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Prisoners' strikes, followed by a petition from 156 Parkhurst inmates, indicate growing tension in top security prisons.

The prisoners protest that they are being treated unfairly in comparison to those in jails in Northern Ireland, for which Mr James Prior, Secretary of State, has announced further reforms.

The discontent is heightened by the apparent decision by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, to ditch the idea of automatic early release for prisoners serving shorter sentences.

Those in top security prisons are more likely to be serving long sentences, but the sense of injustice remains. The Parkhurst petition, sent to the National Prisoners' Movement (Prop), says: "We, the inmates of HMP Parkhurst, demand that we be given equal status with other prisoners in the United Kingdom (ie, Northern Ireland). We demand the following: 50 per cent remission, own clothing, weekly visits and two letters a week."

The petition says that on October 26, Parkhurst inmates held a token 24-hour strike in support of those demands. On October 20, and again on October 28, Mr Keith Gibson, the regional director of prisons, visited the prison to discuss the demands.

The Prison Department confirmed on Friday that 140 prisoners in Parkhurst refused to work for one day in a passive demonstration on October 26. Prisoners at Hull, another top security prison, also went on token strike. But the department denied that Mr Gibson went specially to the prison to discuss the matter.

The message from Hull prisoners, passed on by Prop, was: "Northern Ireland has had half remission for eight years. Hope for it has hung over us since then and we are organizing a 24 hour strike to let Mr Whitelaw know we are thinking of him as he considers the fundamental changes which he admits are necessary."

Prop claimed that, discounting prisoners on segregation, in the prison hospital or on special wings, the Parkhurst petition signified almost total support for demands. Its population is about 220. Mr Geoff Coggan, the movement's secretary, said: "The Home Office will respond that half remission is available in Ireland because there is no parole system there.

"But parole and remission are not comparable. The first is a highly selective and secretive process which passes by many of the prisoners in the dispersal prisons, whereas remission is automatic and subject only to good behaviour."

In June, 256 inmates Long Lartin, a top security prison near Worcester smuggled a petition to the prisoners' movement with similar demands. But the petition also protested about the quality of medical care and said men began refusing to go to workshops because of concern about the deaths of two prisoners, one by suicide and the other of a heart attack.

The protests began with a letter smuggled to *The Times* in May by a prisoner in Wormwood Scrubs, who said: "I should like to know why 'conforming' prisoners in England are entitled to one-third remission even though they are better behaved and in most cases have been convicted of less serious offences."

Prisons: Sanitation

'Degrading' buckets still used in modernized cells

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent

The Prison Department is perpetuating a big cause of grievance in prisons, the practice of "slopping out" in the £6m redevelopment of 258 cells at Wormwood Scrubs, London.

Slopping out is the euphemism for prisoners emptying the contents of pots used in cells when access to lavatories is not available. The practice is condemned as degrading throughout the prison service.

The Home Affairs Committee of the Commons recommended the provision of integral sanitation in the redevelopment of existing local prisons.

But in a letter to Mr Clive Soley, Labour MP for Hammersmith North and a former probation officer, Lord Belstead, Under Secretary of State, says that the start of work on the cells in A hall would have to be delayed for two years because of operational difficulties were integral sanitation to be provided.

Mrs Jill Jones, chairman of the board of visitors at Wormwood Scrubs, told *The Times* last night: "To modernize a wing and just continue the slopping out is appalling. Mr Gordon Fowler, the deputy director general of the prison service, is clearly equally appalled and tried to do battle with the prison board." The board met him over the issue.

Lord Belstead says in his letter that if there is no delay to the start of work on a prison at Woolwich he hopes it will be possible to build integral sanitation into the modernization and redevelopment of three other halls at Wormwood Scrubs.

At the end of the 10-year programme, A hall would be brought up to the standards then achieved in the rest of the prison.

Mr Soley said he intended to raise the issue in an adjournment debate on Friday.

WRIT HALTS NEW BLUNT CASE STORY

By a Staff Reporter

A High Court judge issued an injunction on Saturday to prevent *The Sunday Times* publishing further allegations on the spy circle surrounding Professor Anthony Blunt, the former art adviser to the Queen who was revealed as having been a Soviet agent within MI5 during the Second World War.

The injunction was issued by Mr Justice Jupp at his home in Hertfordshire hours before *The Sunday Times* was due to go to print. It runs until Thursday when the matter is expected to be heard in chambers.

According to *The Sunday Times* yesterday the allegations concern men identified by British intelligence agents as communist activists who lived in the United States. They are said to have had ties with the United Nations and the White House

The injunction was given after a man arrived in London at the weekend and discussed the allegations with lawyers.

Elm Fund appeal rejected

By Hugh Clayton

The Government has rejected an appeal for funds to prevent disease from destroying Britain's surviving elms. The Tree Council said last month that a national campaign was needed to prevent Dutch Elm disease from spreading as much in the North as it has in the South.

Most of the 10 million elms that survived from the pre-1970 population of 29 million are in northern England and Scotland. The council, a charity financed by 23 rural organizations, called for funds to finance the controlled felling and removal of diseased trees.

The Department of the Environment, a consultative member of the council, has decided not to support the scheme because the Countryside Commission, a grant-aided agency, feels that a worthwhile operation would cost too much. "There just is not enough money around to enable us to do the job properly," the commission said.

'New Scientist' celebrates 25 years of scoops

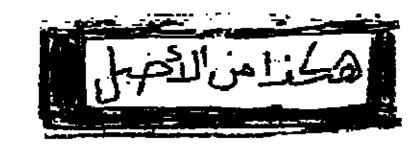
By Tony Samstag

The *New Scientist* is 25 years old on Thursday. Its anniversary issue will celebrate "a quarter of a century of science and technology" with articles by Sir Fred Hoyle, Max Perutz and Sir Bernard Lovell. There will be a sale of original artwork from past covers at a London gallery, and a reception at the Royal Institution.

With a circulation approach-ing 85,000, not far off last year's peak the magazine is obviously something of a success story. But the affection it inspires in its readers goes far beyond the circulation figures.

Its brief has always been a curious mixture of popularization and what its present editor, Mr Michael Kenward, describes as technical respectability. In recent years the balance has shifted towards the latter.

At its best, *New Scientist* has generated substantial news stories. Exclusives of which the staff are most proud include a feature on boardroom electronic warfare in 1975 when several of them bugged an MP's office in the Commons with a radio transmitter so powerful that a staff member standing on Westminster Bridge could listen to his conversations, and an exhaustive investigation of Uri Geller's claims to psychic powers that concluded he was "simply a good magician". This year the magazine has disclosed a crucial design fault in British Rail's advanced passenger train.



Bailey

"One day my son all this might not be yours."

Paul Hogan: a very successful broker on ways of staying that way.

My business really took off when I joined forces with my accountant. I had already developed a good relationship with him and who better to go into partnership with.

So meeting his partners we formed A. Allen Financial Planning Services Limited. We found that a Life Assurance man working with a group of accountants was a winning combination. So much so that we soon needed another group working together.

We were moving fast and our new clients had a wide range of tax planning needs. Albany Life were amongst the few people with the products and skills to deal with these, and their speed of reaction matched our speed of growth.

We now have four companies in the Group, A. Allen Financial Planning Services Limited and Portland Financial Planning Services Limited in Manchester, Cestrian Financial Planning Services Limited in Chester, and Albemarle Financial Planning Services Limited in London.

I'm not alone anymore, but in a way I have more independence. With specialists tackling financial planning and tax I am free to plan on a broader front.

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But all this hinges on giving a first class service, and that calls for unique solutions to difficult problems, that's where I find Albany useful.

They are part of my growth and they have helped assure my future.

Albany Life

Paul Hogan is Managing Director of A. Allen Financial Planning Services Ltd., and Director of the A. Allen Group of Companies in the U.K. 103 Portland Street, Manchester.

Reagan aide faces more inquiries about interview

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 15

The American Justice Department is continuing inquiries into the payment by a Japanese magazine of $1,000 (£525) to Mr Richard Allen, the National Security Adviser, for helping to arrange an interview with Mrs Nancy Reagan.

The announcement from the White House contradicted its initial statement last Friday that the Justice Department had concluded that Mr Allen had done nothing wrong and that the case was closed.

The contradiction reflects the chaos reigning in the White House where staff have been hastily trying to repair the damage done to the Administration by the revelation of Mr Allen's financial transaction with the Japanese, and the explosive comments about the Administration's economic programme by Mr David Stockman, the Budget Director, published in the *Atlantic Monthly* magazine.

Mr Allen also issued a statement this weekend which was intended to clarify his role in the affair. He admitted that he had received the initial request for the interview with *Shufunotomo* (Housewife's Companion) magazine and had passed it to others for evaluation and decision. The interview took place on January 21, one day after President Reagan's inauguration.

However, he denied that he had ever initiated or discussed the $1,000 "honorarium" he received as thank you money from the magazine.

In a report from its Tokyo correspondent the *Washington Post* today quotes the magazine's executive director as saying that his company took the initiative in arranging the fee. The money was handed to Mr Allen after the interview and deposited in his office safe where it remained until last September.

Mr Allen's statement said the request for the interview came from the wife of a friend of many years standing whose husband had been an academic colleague of Mr Allen and who, like Mr Allen, had been a consultant for several Japanese concerns. He denied, however, that he had ever had a financial relationship with the man.

Mr Allen did not identify who had requested the interview, but a White House spokesman confirmed the intermediary was Mrs Chizuko Takase, wife of Professor Takotsu Takase, whom Mr Allen met in the 1960s at the Hoover Institution in California.

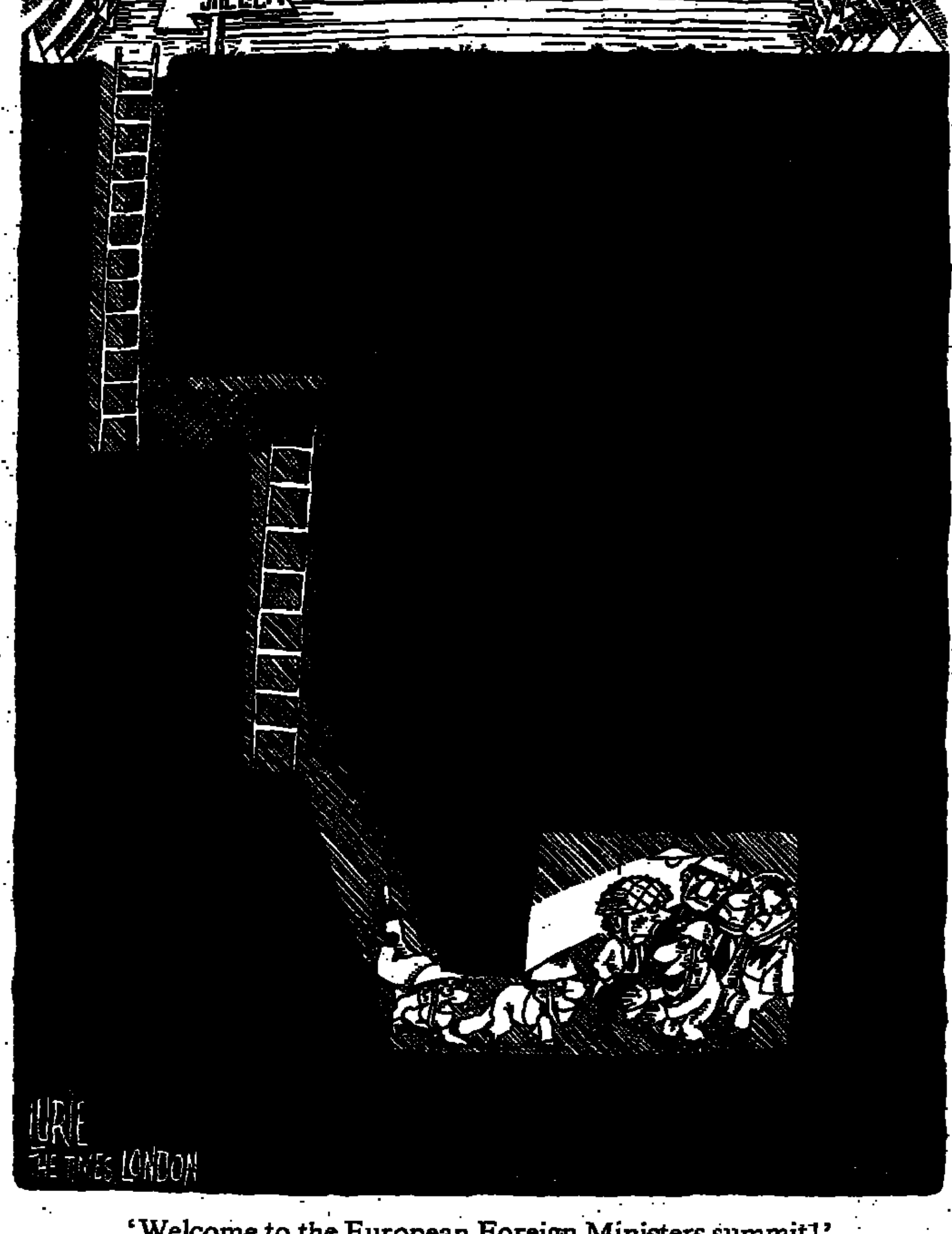
Last year Mr Allen resigned as a senior member of the President's campaign staff after the *Wall Street Journal* alleged that he had supplied Mr Takase with confidential trade information after he had left the Nixon White House but while he was still serving on the President's commission on international trade and investment policy. Mr Allen rejoined the Reagan team two days after the November election.

According to the *Washington Post* today Mr Allen has continued his contacts with Mr Takase since his appointment as National Security Adviser. Mr Takase visited the White House last March during talks on seeking voluntary export restraints by Japanese car manufacturers.

President Reagan, clearly upset at having his Administration involved in yet another embarrassing controversy, has spent the weekend in seclusion on a friend's farm in Texas shooting ducks and turkeys.

His initial comment on the affair was to say that Mr Allen would be staying on at his post because there was no evidence of any wrongdoing. However, he later refused to comment when asked whether Mr Allen would retain his position, explaining that the matter was still under review.

That now appears to be the official White House position. A statement released yesterday said: "In view of the fact that the Justice Department continues to have the matter under review, the White House will refrain from additional comment on this subject."



'Welcome to the European Foreign Ministers summit!'

Saudi envoy says peace plan does recognize Israel

From Our Own Corrspondent, Washington, Nov 15

Saudi Arabia's eight-point peace plan does recognize Israel's right to exist, according to Mr Gaafar Allagany, Saudi Arabia's Ambassador at the United Nations.

In an interview which was repored in *The New York Times* Mr Allagany said about the controversial Saudi plan: "It does recognize Israel. It says 'all states'. We are not afraid to say that it does recognize Israel. We are no shying away from that word 'Israel' in any sense.

Mr Allagany's remarks are particularly significant as they go well beyond the interpretation of the Saudi plan put forward last August by Crown Prince Fahd.

There was uncertainty, caused by he translation of the Saudi plan from Arabic into English, over the exact meaning o fthe seventh point in the plan. It was unclear wheher the Saudis were talking about the right of 'peoples' or the right of 'states' in he region to live in peace, and whether they meant by 'sates' all of them, including Israel.

But Mr Moshe Arens, the leader of an Israeli all-party parliamentary delegation visiting America, reiterated to reporters on Friday that there was a very wide public accord in Israel that the Camp David peace process might be derailed if the United States and Saudi Arabia move closer together and if America encouraged the Saudi peace plan.

Mr Chaim Herzog, a former Ambassador to the United Nations and a member of the delegation, said if the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) accepted the Saudi plan "this will be seen as indirect, implied recognition of Israel, and then the bars to any United States dialogue with the PLO will be removed. We see the Saudi plan as the beginnings of the dismemberment of Israel," Mr Herzog said.

□ The Palestine Liberation Organization sharpened its criticism of the Saudi peace plan today by rejecting the clause calling for the recognition of the right of all states in the region to live in peace (Robert Fisk writes from Beirut).

Mr Farouk Khadoumi, the head of the political department of the PLO, said Palestinians categorically rejected the Saudi plan and that this position was not open to discussion.

President Reagan and Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, have both stated recently that the Saudi plan implied recognition of Israel. Israel, however, has strongly rejected the Saudi peace formula, calling it a plan to liquidate Israel in stages.

Now, however, a senior Saudi official with 18 years' experience at the United Nations has confirmed that recognition of Israel's right to exist is part of the Saudi plan, which also calls for an Israeli withdrawal and the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Mr Allagany also said that the eight-point plan constituted a bargaining position and not a fixed stance. The plan is to be discussed at an Arab summit meeting in Fez, Morocco, on November 25.

Mr Allagany's remarks will almost certainly feature in talks which President Gaafar Nimeiry of Sudan will hold with Mr Haig and other senior officials when he visits Washington this week. President Nimeiry's views are of particular interest to the United States as the Sudanese leader is a close ally of Egypt which is currently engaged with Israel in carrying out the decisions of the Camp David agreement.

Karpov fails to exploit his minimal advantage

By Harry Golombek

The world chess championship match in Merano seems to have settled down to an alternating pattern of games of extreme violence succeeded by sedate and comfortable draws. The sixteenth game started on Saturday was of the latter variety.

It followed game 14 for the first 14 moves and Viktor Korchnoi, the challenger, wisely substituted a knight move for a knight exchange, the point being that with his knight exchange in game 14 had encouraged the white queen to adopt a most dangerous attacking position.

There ensued some jockeying about for position in which both sides sought to obtain attacking chances, Anatoly Karpov, the world champion, on the kingside and his challenger in the centre. Karpov was partially successful in his aims in that he was left with a position in which his bishop was superior to black's knight. But, in compensation, Korchnoi was able to gain a position where he had a supported and passed queen's pawn.

The game was adjourned on the forty-first move. It seems that experts on the spot thought Karpov had the advantage but, in fact, his advantage was minimal.

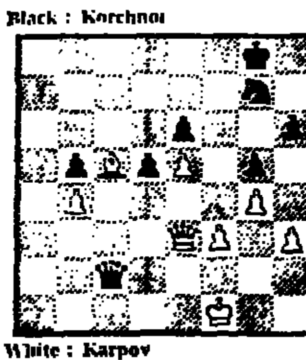
Play was resumed yesterday and Karpov must have agreed with this assessment, for he made only one more move and then offered a draw which Korchnoi accepted.

Sixteenth game
White Karpov. Black Korchnoi.
Roy Lopez opening

1	P—K4	P—K4
2	Kt—KB3	Kt—QB3
3	B—Kt5	P—QR3
4	B—R4	Kt—B3
5	O—O	KtxP
6	P—Q4	P—QKt4
7	B—Kt3	P—Q4
8	PxP	B—K3
9	QKt—Q2	Kt—B4
10	P—B3	P—Q5
11	PxB	KtxB
12	PxP	QKtxQP
13	Kt—K4	B—K2
14	[illegible]	Kt—KB4
15	[illegible]	O—O
16	QKt—Kt5	BxKt
17	KtxB	P—Kt3
18	[illegible]	PxKt
19	QR—K1	Q—Q4
20	P—QKt3	QR—B1
21	B—B5	KR—Q1
22	P—KR3	Q—B3
23	P—QKt4	R—Q2
24	[illegible]	QR—Q1
25	RxR	RxR
26	R—K1	[illegible]
27	P—QR4	Kt—R5
28	P—R3	Kt—B4
29	PxP	PxP
30	[illegible]	Q—B3
31	R—QR1	R—Q1
32	[illegible]	Q—Q4
33	[illegible]	P—B3
34	Q—K1	[illegible]
35	R—R1	[illegible]
36	R—Kt1	[illegible]
37	R—Q1	R—Q4
38	RxR	[illegible]
39	P—Kt4	[illegible]
40	[illegible]	[illegible]
41	[illegible]	[illegible]
42	K—B1	P—Kt4
43	Drawn	

Position when draw agreed

Black : Korchnoi



White : Karpov

100,000 join peace protest in Madrid

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, Nov 15

Banners, bands, puppets and politicians made clear the message of Spain's left at a huge peace rally here today: "Nato No."

More than 100,000 protesters, many from distant provinces, gathered on this crisp, sunny Sunday on the University of Madrid's campus in response to a call from the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party, the Spanish Communist Party and about 200 other left-wing organizations, to demonstrate for peace, disarmament and freedom.

Señor Felipe Gonzalez, Secretary-General of the Socialist Party, was the main speaker. Effigies of Uncle Sam, General Franco, and a bishop danced to the music of a marching jazz band accompanied by a skull-faced figure in black representing death.

A group of young men carried a clear plastic coffin full of ashen-faced girls, presumably representing victims of nuclear destruction. A tall mannequin with a red, white and blue top hat and a Dracula-like cape danced to a drumbeat and occasionally lunged menacingly at children.

An anarchist group from time to time reenacted a pantomime of the seizure of the Spanish Parliament in February by rebel civil guard troops. Despite the grisly overtones, there was a fiesta atmosphere.

Young people made up most of the crowd, many of them with small children. Banners and placards bore hundreds of slogans, a great many denouncing the Government's decision to join Nato.

Protesters displayed the banned Spanish Republican flag, the Red Flag and the flags of the Basque country, Catalonia, Andalusia, Extremadura and other regions.

In what was officially described as a security measure to prevent violent anti-Nato groups disrupting the rally, police barred the entire campus to vehicles, forcing people to walk a quarter of a mile or more to reach the demonstration.

200,000 Greeks march

From Our Correspondent, Athens, Nov 15

Up to 200,000 people chanting anti-American slogans and carrying banners, marched past the United States Embassy here tonight as they commemorated the eighth anniversary of the student revolt which triggered the fall of the military dictatorship.

As the marchers later dispersed youths hurled three fire bombs at the United States Embassy. No damage was caused and two youths were detained.

The march was the climax of the annual celebrations at the polytechnic campus, where a mountain of flowers was piled over an iron gate that was crushed by the junta's tanks as they moved against the students.

This year the marchers were allowed to pass the United States Embassy. Last year, the previous government, arguing that the Americans had no connexion with the events at the polytechnic, had not allowed the marchers to approach the embassy. In ensuing clashes with the police two youths were killed. Shop windows in central Athens were smashed.

The new government said it was confident there would be no trouble. Marshals formed a barrier along the embassy fence.

Also marching were a score or so of young Turks, masked to prevent identification, who said they were political refugees. A message of solidarity with them was read out at the rally that preceded the march.

The demonstrators accused Nato of imposing the military rule in Turkey and demanded Greece's withdrawal from the alliance and the closing of United States bases in Greece.

As they passed the American embassy, which was heavily but discreetly guarded, the protesters chanted: "Americans, killers of peoples".

Breach of contract says Libya

Beirut, Nov 15.—Libya yesterday accused the American oil company Exxon of breaking its contract and Libyan law by relinquishing its concessions in Libya, but its national oil company said the dispute might be resolved through negotiations.

The Libyan Oil Secretariat, in a statement issued by the official Libyan news agency Jana, confirmed today that it had received notice of withdrawal from Esso Standard Libya and Esso Sirte. The two companies, both of which are 51 per cent nationalized by Libya, are Exxon affiliates.

The secretariat said it had told the companies that their behaviour did not conform to Libyan oil law and "was tantamount to failure to carry out their legal commitments and a unilateral breach of contract".

In a separate statement reported by Jana, the Libyan National Oil Corporation said differences might be resolved through negotiations.

"Despite the divergence of views between the national oil corporation and the two companies on the legal standing of their behaviour, resolving the difference between the two sides through negotiations is not discounted," its statement said.

The corporation said that it would take whatever measures it deemed appropriate to reserve its rights. The Oil Secretariat also said in its statement: "The secretariat has reserved and continues to reserve all its rights under the law".

Exxon has given no reason for its move, and the Libyan statements shed no further light on it.—Reuter.

Last Libyans leave

OAU force arrives in Chad capital

By Our Foreign Staff

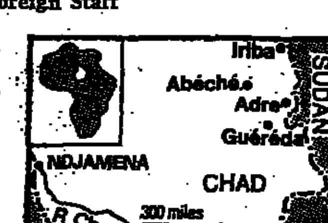
The first units of a pan-African peacekeeping force for Chad arrived yesterday in Ndjamena, the capital, as the last Libyan troops were leaving.

A Chadian military source in Ndjamena said that the town of Guéréda near the eastern border with Sudan had fallen on Saturday to rebel forces under Hissène Habré, the rebel former defence minister.

Zairean paratroops formed the vanguard of the new multinational peacekeeping force, which has been set up by the Organization of African Unity (OAU). They flew in from Kinshasa, the Zairean capital, and will be housed in the airport terminal while temporary quarters are found.

Zaire is one of six countries contributing troops to the force, which is expected to number about 5,000. The others are Nigeria, which will provide the largest contingent and the overall commander, Guinea, Benin, Togo and Senegal. Gabon and France are giving logistical support.

The Libyan Government announced from Tripoli that the last of their soldiers in Ndjamena had been withdrawn yesterday and that the last Libyan contingent in Chad was expected to leave the eastern town of Abéché today. Ndjamena airport was lit by a huge fire on Saturday night as the Libyans burned equipment they could not take with them.



The Libyans arrived in Chad last December at the invitation of President Goukouni Oueddei to help defeat rebels. The strength of their forces has been put at between 10,000 and 14,000.

Over the weekend it was reported from Lagos that Nigeria had asked the United States to provide equipment for the Nigerian section of the peacekeeping force. Reports suggest Nigeria is not happy with the high level of French involvement and that the approach to the Americans is a means of counterbalancing this.

Dr Robert Ouko, the Kenyan Foreign Minister, said in Nairobi that the United States had offered assistance.

It is reported from Chad that the United States Agency for International Development has resumed grain shipments from Cameroon for refugees who have returned to Ndjamena from a camp across the Chari river in Cameroon. Washington had refused to allow food to be distributed until the Libyans had withdrawn.

Curfew in occupied Arab town

From Our Own Correspondent
Beit Sahur, Nov 15

For the second time in less than a week, the 15,000 Arab residents of this hillside town near Bethlehem have been subjected to a military curfew as part of the tough security policy now being pursued in the occupied West Bank by Mr Ariel Sharon, the Defence Minister.

The curfew was enforced by a large contingent of Israeli soldiers who arrived in the town before dawn this morning, a few hours after a petrol bomb was thrown at two Israeli buses but failed to explode. A similar abortive firebomb attack against an Israeli vehicle followed by a total curfew occurred last week.

Journalists were barred from the town on the orders of the military governor. But it was possible to see a number of Arab families gathered on the flat roofs of their houses as the security forces launched a search and arrest operation.

The latest curfew was imposed only 24 hours after the semi-official Cairo newspaper *Al Ahram* revealed that the Egyptian Government regards the harsh new security measures now being imposed in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip as a violation of the Camp David accord.

Quoting a senior Government official, the newspaper claimed that Egypt would be sending a written protest on the subject to Mr Sharon. The document will call on Israel to cancel the restrictions, release political prisoners and take other measures to hasten the participation of local Palestinians in the peace process.

IN BRIEF

Last night shift at the works

Stulln, Germany.—A Bavarian chemical works caved in and plunged 70 feet into a mine below its foundations, the works management said.

Ten night shift workers ran for safety when the walls cracked and a container crashed to the ground. They got out just in time to see the plant swallowed in a crater 50 yards wide. Damage was put at DM15m to DM20m (about £3.5m to £4.7m).

Anti-French bombs

Beirut.—A group demanding the release of Dimitriu Giorgiu, a suspected Armenian guerrilla arrested in France, claimed responsibility for bomb blasts at an Air France office in Jounieh and a branch of the Lebanese-French bank in Beirut. They threatened to blow up an Air France aircraft in flight.

Shooting claim

Beirut.—A hitherto unheard-of Lebanese group today claimed responsibility for the gun attack on Mr Christian Addison Chapman, the American Chargé d'Affaires in France, who was unhurt. It calls itself the Lebanese Revolutionary Armed Faction, Saleh-el-Misri group.

French arrest

Paris.—Police have arrested M Jack Imbert, who is alleged to have raided a luxury hotel at Saint Paul-de-Vence, in August to steal the contents of 132 deposit boxes worth 15m francs (about £1.4m). The victims were never publicly identified but were said to include well-known millionaires.

Mourning ends

Cairo.—Egypt's 40 days of mourning for President Sadat officially ended with a memorial service. At the same time American transport aircraft dropped nearly 1,000 paratroops Cairo at the start of Operation Brightstar, the joint American Egyptian exercise.

Fishermen saved

La Coruna.—Five crewmen who went missing after the 160-ton Spanish fishing vessel Aldebaran sank off the coast here were found alive by a Polish ship, port authorities said. The men were in life boats.

Activist sentenced

Moscow.—Mr Alexander Paritsky, a leading Jewish activist in the Ukraine, has been sentenced to three years in a labour camp after being convicted of slandering the Soviet state, friends of his family said.

Words of Deng

Peking.—The first collection of quotations by Mr Deng Xiaoping, vice-chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, is to go on sale shortly, the Shanghai *Wenhuibao* newspaper said.

Transformer blast

San Sebastian.—A bomb, the fifth in a week, destroyed an electric transformer at the Basque town of Villabona but there were no casualties, police said.

Another oil death

Madrid.—The death of a 55-year-old woman brought to 195 the number of people killed by contaminated cooking oil, hospital sources said.

Bahrain reunion

Mr Stuart Christie, the British businessman held for 18 months in Saudi Arabia, was reunited with his wife Jean in Bahrain after his release.

Shuttle has problems to overcome

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

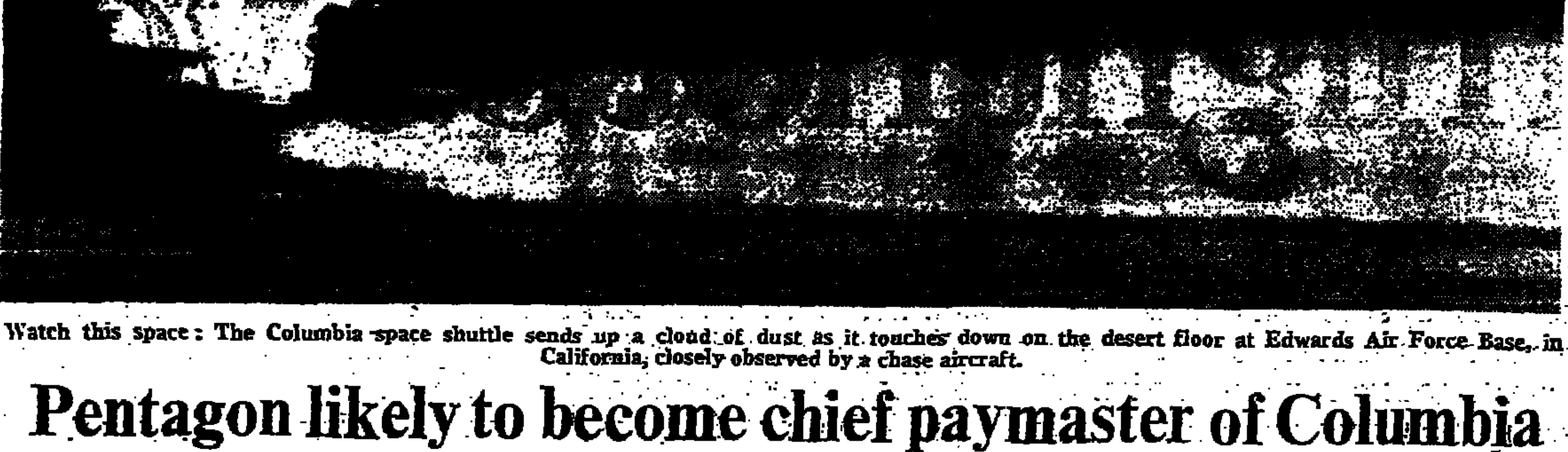
The second flight of the shuttle is certainly a milestone in manned space exploration, but there is still much for the American space agency to achieve if this type of vehicle is to attain its goals.

It is now very important to meet the provisional date of March-April for the third launch, because the shuttle becomes a cheap form of transport only if each orbiter can be used up to 100 times and at short intervals.

The original programme called for six test launches starting in May 1979. By the end of November, 1981, 20 operational flights for paying customers should have been completed. But the number of test flights has been cut to four, and the first operational flight will not take place until 1983.

Moreover, there is a big technical penalty in using a shuttle flying in low orbit. It is ill suited for the launch of those spacecraft which stay in one place in relation to the Earth below and are used for communications, meteorology and navigation. Such geosynchronous craft will form about three quarters of those needed for commercial and industrial application in the near future.

To be placed in a sufficiently high orbit, these satellites would need engines of their own to lift them from the shuttle. Neither appropriate engines nor launching techniques have been developed beyond an early stage.



Watch this space: The Columbia space shuttle sends up a cloud of dust as it touches down on the desert floor at Edwards Air Force Base, in California, closely observed by a chase aircraft.

Pentagon likely to become chief paymaster of Columbia

From Nicholas Hirst
Houston, Nov 15

Magnificently but sadly, Columbia touched down in the Californian dust of Edwards Air Force Base on Saturday with officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration desperately concerned that the mission be seen as a success.

Nasa badly needed the flight to go well. It is threatened with budget cuts which could lead to the cancellation of some of its unmanned programmes; the space shuttle programme is late —at $9,900m costing 30 per cent more than planned—and Nasa is worried at the possibility of increased control of the shuttle project by the Department of Defence.

No one could hide the disappointment of the astronauts, Colonel Joe Engle and Captain Richard Truly, at being brought back from an intended five-day flight after only two and a half days. But mission control was adamant that the main purpose of flight, to show that the Columbia was a reusable vehicle, had been "accomplished very successfully".

But the project was already way behind schedule before the first launch in April. The second launch, originally planned for September, suffered successive delays from mishaps and technical problems, and after a big publicity build-up the lift-off fixed for November 4 had to be cancelled at the last minute.

President Reagan told the Astronauts during the flight: "I'm sure you know how proud everyone down here is and how this whole nation—I'm sure the world, but certainly America—has got its eyes and heart on you."

But the eyes of the world were on a flight that was not going as planned. The third flight of the shuttle has had to be put back from January to March or April and Nasa has already accepted that the planned two-week turnaround between landing and launch when the Columbia and its three sister ships become operational, will have to be more than twice as long.

People are asking if the project ever will provide a cheap, easy method of putting scientific experiments and spy, communications and even weapon-bearing satellites into space.

The number of shuttle flights between now and 1985 has been cut from an original 68 to 32. And if there is no stopping the requested budget cuts for fiscal 1982 of $367m and a further $1,000m in 1983 and 1984 the number might have to be reduced to 24.

At least 71 launches of expendable rockets to put satellites into space—the type the shuttle was intended to replace —are planned in the next four years. This is more than twice the number that the orbiters will make.

The military payloads for the shuttle have not been cut back as heavily as launches for scientific and commercial satellites. The Air Force is spending $2,000m on its spaceport at Vandenberg in California, and if further cutbacks are planned, the Department of Defence is likely to operate more shuttle flights than Nasa.

President Reagan's pleasure on his brief visit to mission control was obvious. But in view of his Administration's concern with defence, Nasa must expect that any more money made available for the shuttle will go on military rather than scientific development.

Mr Michael Weeks, acting associate administrator for the shuttle programme, said that despite the curtailment of the mission, forced by a fault in one of the three fuel cells providing electricity for Columbia, more than 90 per cent of the important tests for the orbiter and the scientific experiments had been completed.

Nevertheless the curtailment has meant that some have been missed. The Canadian-built robot arm, intended to deploy and retrieve satellites from space, performed, by everyone's account, superbly well, but had only a third of its intended testing time.

Rome-Bonn plan highlights EEC divisions

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Nov 15

The European Commissioners have spent the weekend locked in private session at Villers le Temple, south of Brussels, reviewing progress in their plan to reshape the European Community. It cannot have been a meeting where there was much cause for satisfaction.

After more than two months of intensive work, with Britain, the most interested partner, fortuitously in the driving seat as President of the Council, not one decision has been taken and wide differences separate the Community on essential points.

This may be no more than traditional European brinkmanship, but there are many pointers that several nations are unaware that any brink exists, while others are refusing to see it.

When Lord Carrington opens the foreign ministers meeting in the morning, his main task will be to try to instil a sense of urgency into the discussions if there is to be any hope of progress towards a restructured Community at the European summit in London at the end of the month.

Next year, Belgium, with all its domestic problems, takes over as President of the Council and is followed by Denmark, which of all the Community countries is least inclined to want any change. Failure to make progress now, could mean that the Commission's mandate to bring about change, launched with such high hopes in the summer, will lose way and come to a standstill.

This danger has prompted Italy and West Germany in an unlikely combination to produce a "European Act" aimed at giving new meaning to the old idea of European union. The document, to be given to the foreign ministers at their meeting, is a carrot being offered to the stubborn mule of the council, which is refusing change.

It conjures the idea of a Europe able "through a common foreign policy, to assume joint positions and take joint action in world affairs so that Europe will be increasingly able to assume the international role devolving upon it by virtue of its economic and political importance".

The Act accordingly suggests wider powers of political cooperation for the European Council, and a much larger role in this area for the European Parliament. The Commission itself is also to be involved in this area.

In dealing with Community problems the European Court would be given powers as an arbitrator but the document shies away from the idea that council decisions should be taken by a majority vote.

It also admits that the primary goal of the Act is strengthening the community, and that "the solution of the problems currently being dealt with is essential of the solidarity of the Community is to be strengthened".

Given this essential factor, the Act can not be expected to achieve much headway while the battle over the mandate for change is fought. If the Act is the carrot, and some states do not see it as very appetizing, it is up to Lord Carrington to wield the big stick in an attempt to move things along.

The council secretariat's review of progress on the three "chapters" of the mandate for change make gloomy reading. "Although the need for a relaunching of the Community is generally recognized, the different situations and interests of member-states have led delegations to divergent views on priorities and means," is the secretariat's polite way of saying things are in an unholy mess.

The chapter dealing with the development of policies other than agriculture shows the most sign of there being a meeting of minds. Unemployment has been the catalyst for change, and it is here that the most detailed work has been possible.

The underlying problem is that not a great deal can be done, certainly in the Commission's view, unless the Community has a budget higher than that possible under the present ceiling of a 1 per cent Value Added Tax rate.

To prove it is competent to run a larger budget, the Commission has in its second chapter sought to put the common agricultural policy in order and to reduce its share of the budget to under 60 per cent of the total. But, the secretariat reports, "divergence . . . exists both on the objectives of the adjustment, and the modalities to be used".

All these problems pale into insignificance alongside the third chapter covering what should be done about the European budget. The essential problem remains that of Britain's contribution.

The familiar British argument is that it is unreasonable and unfair to ask one of the poorer countries of the Community to pay almost the highest contribution, but it is an argument that is beginning to wear thin

Embarrassingly for the British argument, their net payments over the past year have shrunk to a tiny £52m compared with the £445m originally estimated.

The result is that West Germany, now beset by domesticproblems, is refusing to shoulder the burden of paying for the Community on its own any longer. The argument is understood, but not appreciated by members who still believe that West Germany is rich enough to pay.

As a result, the budget chapter is still no better than a series of four conflicting options. Britain is isolated again with widespread support for the French view that no permanent mechanism can allow one country always to have subidised membership fees.

No progress is being predicted at the foreign ministers' meeting. The suspicion is growing that Britain is preparing to fight the whole of the rest of the Community again. This time, however, the battle positions are weaker and the opposition can be expected to be even stronger.

Protesters blockade Frankfurt airport

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Nov 15

Hundreds of demonstrators today blockaded Frankfurt airport with burning barricades and sit-ins on the approach roads in an attempt to stop the building of the controversial third runway.

Traffic on the busy autobahn networks around the huge airport was thrown into chaos as protesters dragged tree trunks and branches across the tarmac and set them alight. They blocked other roads with cars or their own bodies and police who tried to intervene were pelted with sticks.

Police used water cannon to disperse the demonstrators at one entrance. More cannon were used to scatter another 1,000 who threw petrol bombs, sticks and stones at police on the building site of the runway.

The demonstrators were trying to fulfil a threat to paralyse the airport after the Hesse Land Government ignored their demand to halt work on the runway pending a court decision on the validity of their petition for a referendum.

The authorities maintain, that the petition, which has collected 174,000 signatures — more than enough for a referendum — does not meet the requirements laid down in the Land constitution.

☐ **Patient dies:** A 74-year-old woman who had suffered a heart attack died after the ambulance taking her to hospital was caught in a traffic jam at Frankfurt

Fowl play: President Reagan sets out on a wild turkey hunt on a texas ranch during a weekend respite from his growing problems, Mr James Baker, his chief of staff, drives the camouflaged party which includes another aide and a secret serviceman wearing the inevitable dark glasses. The White House said that on the only occasion Mr Reagan had a turkey in his sights he had refused to shoot.

Hopes of progress on Namibia

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, Nov 15

The United States hopes to receive a formal response before the end of this month from African countries and parties involved in the negotiations over Namibian independence to the proposed constitutional principles drawn up by the five-nation Western "contact group."

The principles, which call for a one-man one-vote election, a multi-party system, separation of powers and a bill of rights, were discussed during a recent visit to Africa by a delegation led by Dr Chester Croker, the United States Assistant Secretatry of State for African Affairs.

Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, told the House foreign affairs committee last week: "At long last we see the prospect of real progress

The contact group's immediate objective is to ensure that a start is made on United Nations Resolution 435.

Reagan rejoinder no help

Nato let down by US nuclear dithering

From Frederick Bonnart, Brussels, Nov 15

Bitter disappointment has been expressed at NATO over the lack of coherence in the American administration's different statements on defence stategy.

Contradictory declarations by the Secretaries of State and Defence respectively about Nato plans for a demonstrative use of a nuclear weapon were not set at risk by President Reagan's vague rejoinder.

"We had hoped to have seen the end of the inconsistencies of the Carter Administration," one senior diplomat remarked, "but they are now resurfacing, sowing doubt and confusion. We regret that the internal difficulties of the Administration should surface in this way at a time when NATO is trying to counter the growing protest movement with a consistant and coherent information policy."

Dr Joseph Luns, the Nato Secretary General, pointed out recently that the governments of the member countries are devoted to the cause of peace. Yet they are being opposed by demonstrations in the name of peace. It is therefore now considered essential here to present the true facts clearly

European diplomats are worried by the present irrational fear of war in West Germany, which they call an unjustified neurosis. They say that the unilateralists and other protesters miss the point of the essentially defensive nature of the alliance. All the power at its disposal is intended to protect it from aggression: this is the meaning of deterrence. The idea of a demonstrative use of a nuclear weapon to show Nato's resolve in case of an attack by the Warsaw Pact powers is therefore certainly not excluded. The problem is not one of plans, it is one of communication.

Nothing has changed in the Nato doctrine of flexible response, the whole purpose of which is to sow doubt in the mind of the potential aggressor about the type of response which the alliance would give in a crisis. Diplomats cannot simply affirm that a nuclear warning shot is part of the plan; nevertheless it is clear that such a possibility must not only have been planned for, but must also be considered by the Soviet Union to a possible Nato option.

It is impossible, however, for Nato to give definite answers on the subject without giving away the whole of its strategic game: it would remove the element of uncertainty from the opponent's mind and enable him to calculate the risks of an attack in Europe — the very thing which the strategy of flexible response is designed to prevent.

Finally, diplomats here are very much aware of the need to give a clear message when Nato defence and foreign ministers meet in Brussels in early December.

French left-wing alliance shows first cracks

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov 16

The budget discussion and especially the watering down of the wealth tax and the decision to raise contributions to meet the huge social security deficit have caused the first cracks in the facade of solidarity between French Communists and Socialists achieved last June in the flush of victory at the polls.

"Small taxes for big fortunes", was the significant comment of the Communist organ *L'Humanité* after the vote on new taxes, which led Communist deputies to protest against the increases in tobacco, spirits, petrol and other consumer items. "The wage earners cough up and reflation takes a knock", it proclaimed again last week.

These cracks coincide with virulent attacks by M André Beigeron, the Secretary-General of the moderate trade union organization Force Ouvriere on the infiltration by the Communists of those sectors of the administration for which their four ministers are responsible; transport, health, the civil service department and professional training. His organization in a few weeks time will produce a document giving details of this Communist infiltration.

His broadside coincided with the appointment as General Director of Health in the Health Ministry of a prominent member of the Communist central committee, Dr Jacques Roux. It followed, by some weeks, the appointment of another Communist as head of Paris transport.

Meanwhile, the Communist ministers continue to behave as model pupils of the government class and to be irreproachable — in public at least — on the point of joint Government responsibility. They keep on proclaiming that they are in the Government to stay.

But the Socialist Party is aware that its allies are playing a double game. This consists of sharing the credit for far-reaching and on the whole popular moves like nationalization and decentralization, workers' rights and increases in low wages and social benefits; and keeping their distance from unpopular ones; like tax or social security measures.

For the time being, the Socialists choose to play down these differences, on the grounds that they do not impinge on Government solidarity. M Louis Mermaz, the President of the National Assembly, stated categorically that Communist criticism of government decisions did not imply a "breakdown of the Union of the Left."

It is too soon therefore, as some Opposition newspapers are inclined to do already, to talk of a rift in the left. The Communist Party knows it and cannot afford to indulge in anything more than pinpricks so long as the President and Prime Minister continue to enjoy exceptionally high poularity ratings, if somewhat reduced in the latest polls, even among the Communists' own supporters.

Africa has a new state

Abidjan, Nov 15. — President Sir Dawda Jawara of Gambia formally placed his tiny country under Senegal's umbrella last night, less than four months after Senegalese troops helped him to foil a coup attempt.

An official announcement by State House in Banjul said Senegal and Gambia had decided to form a confederation. The newly-formed state of Senegambia will be headed by Senegalese President Abdou Diouf of Senegal who, according to observers, will be the senior partner

The population of Gambia is 570,000, one tenth that of Senegal. Gambia has a 750-man police force and a 350-strong field force. Senegal has 9,500 troops, Reuter.

Nuclear weapons in Europe: the realities behind the talking

In two weeks US and Soviet officials begin their first full post-war talks on the future of nuclear weapons in Europe. Against a background of intensifying anti-nuclear protest, particularly in West Germany, the United States is putting the finishing touches to a dramatic offer to withdraw plans to deploy new Pershing and Cruise missiles in Europe — if the Soviets will make the equivalent response. John Barry reveals the details of the so-called "zero option" and examines its implications.

Zero gambit: the risk for the West

When Paul Nitze sits down opposite the Soviet team in Geneva at the end of this month to begin the long-awaited talks to limit nuclear weapons in Europe, he will have in his folder the most sweeping possible Western proposal. As head of the American delegation, Nitze will have the authority, when he judges the moment right, to propose the "zero option". If the Russians will dismantle all relevant missiles on their side, Nato will offer to abandon its own plans to deploy Pershing Two and Tomahawk cruise missiles.

"Soviet propaganda has played on the peace movement throughout this affair," one of those privy to the plan explained. "Now the United States is going to say: 'OK, deliver'."

Details of the Western proposal have still to get final clearance within the Alliance. But the shape of the package is firm and is given below.

Those responsible for the proposal — a small band who have weathered two years of uproar in Europe over Nato's 1979 decision to deploy Pershing and cruise missiles — exude a pardonable smugness, akin to that of a father who sees some particularly ill-favoured off-spring finally make it to the altar. The plan is, after all, bold. It is everything the peace groups have been calling for. It will surely capture the imagination of the young. It puts the ball firmly into the Soviet court.

A more sober assessment would caution that, while the "zero option" is probably politically unavoidable, the West's real problems may be only beginning. As one British analyst put it: "What would we do if Brezhnev said yes?"

The draft negotiating brief was agreed at a discreet meeting of the "Special Consultative Group" (SCG) in Nato headquarters in Brussels at the end of last month. The group, set up in 1978 to oversee the arms control aspects of Nato's nuclear plans, is chaired by the United States Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, Lawrence Eagleburger. His presence in Europe for the meeting was disguised with talk of his attending a "private seminar"; and the razamatazz surrounding the meeting of Nato defence ministers at Gleneagles in Scotland served also to distract attention from the more critical gathering in Brussels.

Even after Brussels, however, differences remain on details of the package. To resolve these, the SCG is to meet again only a few days before the negotiations open. Meanwhile, in Washington, the United States Administration has itself finally to approve the package. This will be done at a meeting within the National Security Council over the next week or so. "Slightly to our own surprise," one of the American team said, "we seem to be on track."

But where does the track lead? It is arguable that in putting forward the "zero option" Nato is storing up for itself two sets of problems, one political and the other doctrinal.

The political problem lies in the exaggerated European hopes for the negotiations, especially their timetable. More than a year ago, West German officials were saying privately in Washington that their government needed results from the talks within a year of their starting — and the pressures on Chancellor Schmidt have increased since then.

An indication of those pressures came at that Gleneagles meeting of ministers in Nato's Nuclear Planning Group. The negotiating package was not on the group's agenda: indeed preparation of the package is nothing to do with the group. But the Germans and Belgians insisted on raising the "zero option" and a rambling discussion ensued. Several other delegates were irked by this, assuming that the Germans were merely preparing the ground for some public self-congratulation when the package is unwrapped.

The ploy is understandable, though, because expectations of results inside a year look wholly unrealistic. Even with goodwill on both sides, the issues are so complex that talks could take years.

In fact, there is no reason to suppose goodwill. Beneath the rhetoric, there is little evidence that the Russians have ever taken seriously the idea of theatre nuclear limitations. They now appear content with the new missiles they have. First indications are that the Soviet negotiating stance at Geneva will be that a nuclear balance exists in Europe and should be frozen at present levels — with their SS-20 in place but without Nato's Pershing Two and Tomahawk.

Of course, Pershing and Tomahawk worry Moscow; and the Russians may eventually be prepared to pay a price to buy them off. But they will scarcely contemplate paying that until they are certain they cannot block the deployments with the aid of the peace movement in Europe.

So it could be 1983 before we see real progress in the talks. Meanwhile, there will be propaganda. It is no accident, as Moscow would say, that Paul Nitze and his Soviet counterpart in the talks, Uli Kvitsinski, both speak excellent German and look good on television. Nobody, that is, doubts which audience has to be wooed.

But it is when the talks do make progress that Nato's other, doctrinal, problems will appear. For the paradox is that just as the Special Consultative Group was polishing its "zero option" package last month, another Nato group was in effect concluding that the "zero option" was incompatible with Nato nuclear doctrine.

This confusion stems from the fact that Nato's decision in December, 1979 to deploy Pershing and Tomahawk was "dual track": while Nato prepared to deploy, it also offered talks. This dual track brought together the work of two groups: the "High Level Group" of Nato officials which had actually worked out the deployment plans; and the "Special Group" — later renamed "Special Consultative Group" — which had looked at arms control possibilities.

This division of labour has continued, with the upshot that, for the last six months, while the SCG has worked on the package, the High Level Group has been doing two studies of its own. One is a new "threat assessment": an effort to look at the whole East/West balance of forces as it impinges on Europe. The other study is called "The Functional Requirements of Nato's Theatre Nuclear Forces".

The High Level Group finished both at its meeting — as discreet as the SCG's Brussels gathering — at the Nato School at Oberammergau in Bavaria at the end of August. The "threat assessment" is apparently unsurprising, and in sanitized form it will probably be published next month to coincide with the opening of the Geneva talks. But the "functional requirements" study, which will not be published, does apparently make uncomfortable reading.

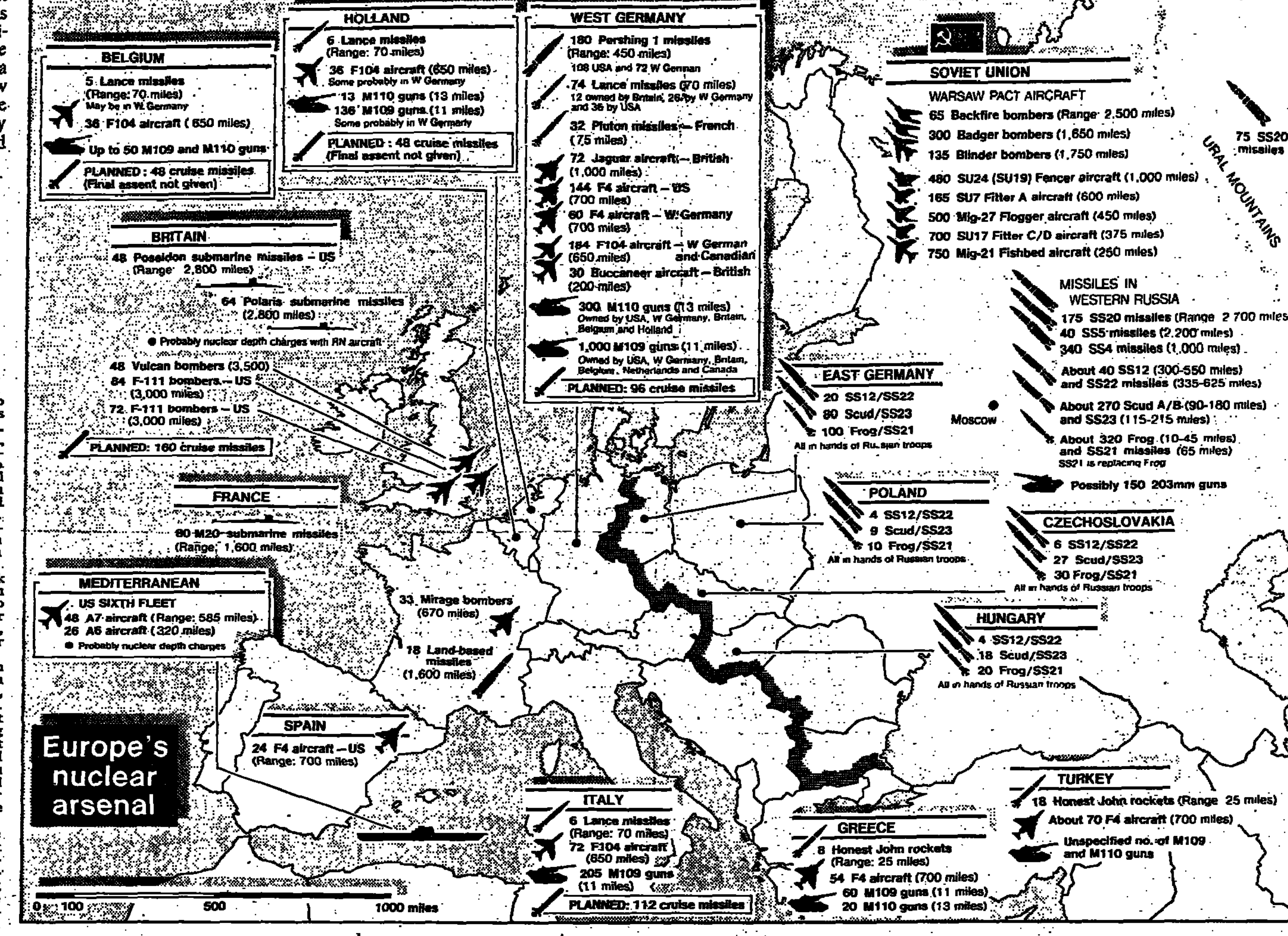
It sets out the characteristics Nato requires of its nuclear weapons: survivability against surprise attack; ability to penetrate enemy defences, and so on. Its purpose is to give the negotiators in Geneva criteria by which to distinguish between good, neutral and bad bargains. And while the study is said to be disappointing — and unlikely to help at Geneva — two conclusions are reportedly implicit. The first is that if Nato needs "penetrability" in its nuclear weapons, it needs Pershing Two or Tomahawk. The second is that if Nato wishes its theatre nuclear forces to provide "linkage" between the battlefield and the threat of American ICBMs — and that "linkage" has always been central to Nato doctrine — then it certainly needs the Pershing Two.

The "zero option", in other words, may be politically inescapable. But it cuts a wide swathe through Nato's nuclear doctrine.

Optimists might retort that the "zero option", if agreed, would remove the threat and thus the need for the doctrine. But would it? If the "zero option" were accepted, what would both sides be left with? They could be left with their battlefield and short-range systems — which, at least on Nato's side, are old, dirty, vastly too numerous and pose nightmarish problems of command and control — plus increasingly vulnerable aircraft. The nuclear balance in Europe might actually be less stable then than it is now.

Has Nato, by choosing for political reasons to present its own modernization needs as a response to the SS-20, been driven to negotiate about the wrong weapons?

John Barry



Our map which is based upon unclassified information from the International Institute for Strategic Studies, the Ministry of Defence and other sources, shows the approximate location of weapon systems which would or could be used to carry nuclear warheads if peace broke down in Europe.

They range from the obsolescent Vulcan bomber, shortly to be phased out of service with the RAF, to modern machines like the Soviet supersonic Backfire which came into service in 1974 — to the consternation of the Western alliance.

Most of the aircraft might be described as "nuclear capable" systems which could carry nuclear free-fall bombs, but would also play a prominent part as conventional weapons.

Artillery similarly includes short-range shells fired by self-propelled guns and the SS-20, the mobile, land-based Soviet missile whose three independent warheads could threaten Western Europe from firing positions either West or East of the Urals.

Some of the equipment cannot be easily placed in the complicated hierarchy of nuclear weapons. Submarine missiles on both sides are more properly identified as strategic systems and the Poseidons, while operating out of the European theatre are officially counted in the Soviet-American strategic arms limitation treaties (Salt). The Americans also tried unsuccessfully to have Backfire counted as a strategic weapon because it could reach the United States if refuelled in mid-flight.

The French systems are particularly difficult to place because France has withdrawn her military commitment to Nato, although successive presidents have said that France would fight alongside the Western allies if war broke out.

The shorter-range weapons like the field artillery and smaller missiles are sometimes described as tactical or battlefield weapons, the others as theatre systems — either medium-range or long-range. It is the long-range systems on which attention will be focused during the Geneva talks

Henry Stanhope

What 'zero' means

The straight trade: Pershings for SS missiles

■ "Zero" on Nato's side means no Pershing Two, no long-range cruise missiles and, almost certainly, no Pershing One (the medium-range missile deployed in West Germany). "Zero" for the Russians means, in their long-range arsenal, none of the old SS-4s and SS-5s and none of the new SS-20s. It also means none of their medium-range weapons now targeted on Europe: the old SS-12 and its new replacement the SS-22. The West will also press the Russians for severe restrictions on the newest of all their missiles, the short-range (2000-mile) SS-23.

There are shadings of view inside Nato on the scope of that list. The position given above is the American line. The British would tend to concentrate upon a straight trade between the long-range systems — SS-4, 5 and 20 against Pershing Two and Tomahawk — leaving the shorter-range systems until later.

This was Nato's consensus at the time of the December 1979 decision to deploy the new systems. But the Reagan Administration points out two unwelcome possibilities.

One is that the Russians, it now seems almost certain, will reject a straight "zero" trade of long-range systems. So the West might as well seize the initiative in broadening the talks from the start. The nastier possibility is that the Russians might accept some limitations on SS-20s (though not their extinction) as the price of getting rid of Nato's Pershing Two and Tomahawk, but then go a long way to filling the gap with new SS-22s and 23s while contriving not to reach agreement on those systems. Nato has no equivalent to the SS-22 or 23 any more than it can match the SS-20. In that pass, Washington foresees — and is determined to avoid — a dreary repetition of the last four wretched years as Nato once again struggles to find a response.

At Geneva, the compromise Western position will probably be that Nitze will propose the more expansive package, but will insist that the elements in it, while linked, be considered "slice by slice," starting with the systems which both sides profess to find most alarming: the long-range missiles.

■ Whatever ceilings upon missile numbers are finally agreed must be equal for each side and global in application. Early work by American analysts had suggested it might be necessary for the West to offer global ceilings with regional sub-ceilings. Nato deployments in Europe would be held under a "European sub-ceiling", which would also apply to Soviet missiles aimed at Europe. But under a marginally higher "global ceiling", the Russians would have freedom to deploy a few SS-20s against China. (And the margin between the two ceilings was also seen as a way of "compensating" the Soviet Union for the British and French independent systems, which are not included in their talks.)

This approach has now been abandoned, on the grounds that the Russians do not need a mobile, highly-accurate system such as the SS-20 against China — or, for that matter, to deter British and French systems. But one or two European Governments, notably the German and Dutch, do apparently think it will still be necessary to allow the Russians 100 or so "extra" missiles in any settlement.

■ The unit of counting for missiles will be warheads, since the whole point of new MIRVed warheads is that they can strike several targets simultaneously. Thus the SS-20, with three warheads, will count as three systems. There are hints, however, that in the fine print the West may propose more lenient counting rules to cover the ageing and less-threatening SS-4s and 5s, with corresponding rules governing the ratio in which the Russians might, if they chose, replace them with SS-20s.

■ The Western position on aircraft still seems open to debate. Among those preparing the negotiating brief, the majority view has consistently been that limitations upon aircraft pose such ferocious technical problems that, if the talks are to have any hope of reasonably swift progress, aircraft should be considered only after relatively easier topics, such as long-range missiles, have been dealt with.

To give a flavour of those problems: how do you define "comparable" aircraft? By mission? By range? Either criterion poses acute analytical problems. Worse still, how do you cope with dual-capable aircraft — aircraft with important conventional roles in the opening phase of any conflict and then, in extremes, having nuclear missions as well? Get the answer to that wrong, and you could, by limiting what are also your conventional defences, actually lower the nuclear threshold in Europe.

Despite these problems, the Reagan Administration is apparently shifting to the view that some aircraft should be considered early in the negotiations. In part, this is once more an acknowledgement that once the talks got serious, the Russians will press for the inclusion of aircraft. So the West might as well take the initiative.

If that view prevails, the West's proposals will again be a "slice by slice" one, the first slice being the long-range bombers with clear deep-strike nuclear missions. This means Backfire, Blinder and Badger on the Soviet side, against the FB-111 and possibly the F-111 in the West.

Even that "slice" would plunge both sides into the problems inherent in efforts to limit aircraft. About half the Soviet Backfire bombers, roughly the same fraction of their ageing Badger, plus useful numbers of the intermediate Blinder, are allocated to their Naval Air Force. Under normal circumstances, they are not tasked against Nato land targets. But they *could* be.

Meanwhile, Nato faces its own problems. About the inclusion of the FB-111 there can be no quibble. Its mission is to carry nuclear weapons deep into the Soviet Union. The fact that, in peacetime, it is based in the United States is irrelevant if the West wants global ceilings. Nato's problems start with the F-111 based in Britain. In the first days of any conflict, its role would be to launch conventional munitions against military targets in eastern Europe.

Yet the F-111, certainly, has the range to hit the Soviet Union and, by analogy with the Backfire, it has to be classed according to what it could do. By the criterion of mission, on the other hand, there is a case for treating the F-111 differently from the FB-111 and trading it in the second aircraft "slice" with other Nato aircraft "slice" against such Soviet aircraft as the Fencer, Flogger and Fitter.

■ Whatever the bargain, the West will demand strict verification of it. This is likely to be a task far harder than the counting of ICBM in Salt, and will probably need "intrusive means", which is to say, on-the-spot inspections. If the Soviet Union objects to that, as it surely will, the West will argue that this is yet another justification for the "zero option."

The view from Moscow

Pessimism about results

The Soviet Union laid out its negotiating position on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe more than two years ago, when President Brezhnev declared in East Berlin in October 1979 that the Russians would be ready to withdraw some of their missiles from western parts of Russia if Nato halted its plans to deploy Cruise and Pershing II missiles in Europe.

Since that speech the political climate, East-West relations and the relative military strengths of both sides have changed, but the Soviet negotiating position remains essentially the same.

The Russians have called for a start to talks with increasing urgency since the Reagan Administration took office. For Moscow time is now of the essence: the rearmament programme, the American decision to development the neutron bomb, the refusal to ratify the Salt-2 agreement, talk in Washington of reestablishing American military superiority and the unhurried pace with which the Americans approached the Geneva talks are all seen here as a sign that the military situation will soon rapidly worsen for the Russians.

The Russians will certainly not allow any linkage between

Chief Soviet negotiator Uli Kvitsinski

the European theatre and their increasingly important Eastern defences. The Russians start from their premise that in the European theatre there is now parity. They have not spelled this out in detail, though Mr Brezhnev said earlier this month that the Soviet Union had a total of 975 "Eurostrategic" missiles.

He also argued that installation of the new SS-20s did not increase the overall strength of Soviet weaponry, and argued that therefore any new Nato missiles would tilt the balance heavily in the West's favour. This line of argument could continue for a long time: the Vienna talks on troop cuts in Central Europe have, after all, been deadlocked for almost eight years because of an East-West dispute over the size of the Warsaw Pact forces.

But the Russians do appear to want some agreement to emerge, if only because they hope this may lead on to a wider Salt-3 agreement that would incorporate much of the still unratified Salt-2. The stumbling block will probably be verification. Traditionally the Russians have been extremely suspect of on-site inspection by Western military observers, which they regard as tantamount to licensed spying.

The Russians know that the Geneva talks are their last opportunity of preventing the deployment of new missiles, and they have no illusion that the West will allow a freeze that would make it possible for the Soviet Union to spin out talks indefinitely. For the Russians the talks are a matter of good faith from the West. But the mood is pessimistic. It took seven years to negotiate Salt-2 to no apparent result. Moscow is still sceptical that Washington wants any result for the coming round of negotiations.

Michael Binyon

Theatre

Citizen Ilyushin

Tricycle

If Shostakovich's *Testimony* is to be trusted, the surest way a Soviet musician could survive during the postwar years of the anti-formalist purge was by informing on his fellow-artists.

At first sight, Kevin Mandry's play seemed to be a study of one such composer who put his art before his human responsibilities, but still wound up on Zhdanov's blacklist. Alexander Ilyushin when we first meet him is a high-ranking people's artist, with a snug job at the Leningrad Conservatoire, a body of officially sanctioned works, and an understandable reluctance to endanger these benefits on behalf of a colleague who has just been deemed an unperson. We see him writhingly withholding his signature from a petition and being denounced by his activist friend Yuri as a man who has "lost the battle for his own life and now cares nothing for anybody else."

As it turns out, this is the final verdict the play pronounces of Ilyushin, who emerges much more as a private case history than as an instance of moral response to political stress.

Having presented his negative side, the play presents its positive counterpart by backtracking a few years and showing him resisting his wife's panicky appeal to inform on the dissident Yuri.

It is not even as though he has the defence of living exclusively inside music. Once his job goes he loses all desire to compose, and bids farewell to his art with no more regrets that he reads his wife's goodbye letter. All he wants is to sit in the sun and escape the burden of human contact; which raises the question of why he deserves a play.

Mr Mandry supplies no good answer to that; nor does he compensate with any background insights to the politics of Soviet music.

Roland Rees's Foco Novo production is extremely well-cast, but the parts at the margin of the action make more sense than those at its centre. Jennie Stoller has one magnificent outburst of generous anger against her shattered hero, and Carl Forgione (Yuri) pursues him with a resistible blend of right-thinking fanaticism, but all they can do is preside over the slow self-immolation of a man who, even in his days of glory, can only plead the artistic Fifth Amendment. Richard Kane traces his decline with precision

Irving Wardle

Marriage à la Mode

Citizens', Glasgow

It is at occasions such as the performance of *Marriage à la Mode* that I wish the Glasgow Citizens' Company would leave the Gorbals and take up residence in London at the Old Vic. There are ample arguments for their devotion to Scotland, but no British company matches their visionary skills in the reclamation of a classic repertory.

Not quite every word within the production was provided by John Dryden, and where he had included a minor tragic sub-plot, Giles Havergal has substituted an abbreviated performance of Dryden's great Antony and Cleopatra play, *All for Love*. The formal tragedy of the play within the play is carefully matched in the substitution, with reverse mirror images of the adroit sexual farce of *Marriage à la Mode*.

Such frankly ribald comedy as that plot holds is made emphatic against the even more artificial traditions of Restoration tragedy. Artifice and high theatricality are always obvious strengths at the Citizens', but such command of two styles within a production is rare.

Whether the comedy is made as broad as French farce, which it sometimes is, or refined to more-delicate winks and insinuations, it is always delivered in a modern fashion.

Much of the ingenuity is naturally Dryden's, yet Mr Havergal's decision to contrast the charcacters of the comedy to the Antony and Cleopatra story has its own special pleasures. Where two young cavaliers have set out to seduce each other's wives (or the intended wife in one instance) in the comedy, it is to droll to see the women in reverse conflicted in the tragedy.

When the wife, Doralice (Julia Blalock), suspects her husband's flirtation with Mélantha (Sian Thomas), it adds to the interest and intrigue to see her immediately take the role of Cleopatra and verbally lash Miss Thomas, who has stepped into the role of Antony's wife.

Those two actresses give splendid performances, and Miss Thomas particularly finds a haughty high-comic foolishness for her character.

As usual at the Citizen's, the design is a remarkable visual restatement of the play and the director's intention. Philip Prowse has left it as a half-finished back-stage arena, with a raised platform decorated by a single large painting and evocative costumes suggesting a Restoration of the imagination.

Ned Chaillet

Fall

Orange Tree Theatre

When James Saunders last delivered a new full-length play to Richmond's Orange Tree Theatre, it meandered off to the Hampstead Theatre, and then settled down in the West End for a year. That play was *Bodies*, and like his new play, *Fall* it was commissioned by the Orange Tree. *Fall* seems to me unlikely to follow that path, for its theatrical qualities are more introspective, and while much of the play is direct in its concern with the characters, Mr Saunders keeps it all at a critical distance by providing a narrator who gives biographies, sees through walls to comment on missing characters, and generally explains things.

Without the narrator, the only man in the company, the play might better survive on its own naturalism. Mr Saunders is writing with a classically simple feel for drama: while the father is dying off stage, his family assembles to confront the fact of his death.

In the autumn garden on an unexpectedly sunny day, the women drink wine, wander off and pick grapes or briefly tend to the father. Mostly, however, they talk or bait each other, revealing an obsession with coping. As the wine and the talk both progress, it becomes obvious that only the mother is coping at all.

The drama eventually boils down to a tearful reconciliation between two of the sisters: a pregnant girl of 18, and an older sister, frustrated in marriage, and cynical about her vocation as a radical psychotherapist. Still, Mr Saunders brings on the other two, the mother, and the counter cultural faddist who has been "making her own space" in Germany, and mixes a stew of emotions and concerns.

Except for Mary Atkinson's admirable character of the mother, a woman somehow contented with the old values that sustained her life, the women all live in fear, looking over their shoulders for the shadow of a nuclear holocaust.

Ned Chaillet

Rock

Cecil Taylor Unit

Round House

After a brilliantly distilled introduction by Taylor and his drummer, Rashid Bakr, in which glowing piano chords were picked up and gently shunted into position by rustling drums and cymbals, the storm gathered. William Parker's bass thrummed briefly, then accelerated to a relentless hustle behind the alto saxophone of Jimmy Lyons, who stated an asymmetrical theme before pushing himself into a long, fast improvization, teased and chased by Taylor's hyperactive commentary.

Within five minutes the tension had been raised to an almost unbearable degree, and there it stayed for the succeeding hour and a half of continuous performance, in which Taylor and Lyons alternated solos broken only by a series of brief themes almost indistinguishable from the variations they ignited.

Parker and Bakr, the new boys, did a remarkable job of keeping up with Taylor and Lyons, whose 20-year partnership has resulted in a kind of musical telepathy. Apart from a couple of extraordinary arco sections, Parker concerntrated on supplying rhythmic impetus, deliberately limiting the melodic content if his figures in favour of a deep throbbing pulse, Bakr brought logic and continuity to this seemingly metreless music, his neat movement around the kit drawing out a remarkable range of detail which even included occasional contrasting bursts of bebop 4/4 cymbal figures placed across the general flow.

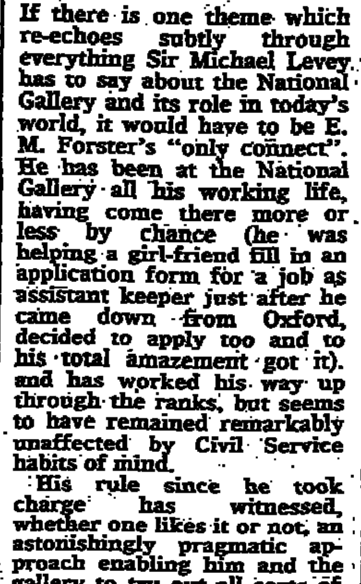
The leader's playing changes little over the years, the feline pounces with cocked wrists set against splayed across-the-board runs and flat-palm smashes. The resulting torrent of information is too much to absorb; the best plan is simply to pay attention to the overall architecture and to note how, even at the peaks of intensity, the typical voicings and sprung rhythms remain intact. He closed the 10-minute encore with a snatch of romantic, exquisitely-phrased melody quite unlike anything else on the night.

Lyons, on the other hand, shows obvious growth. His second solo depended largely on surprising tonal distortions which broke the customary classical severity of his delivery, and in a couple of legato passages he unveiled a broad tone which sounded like a cluster of violas.

Richard Williams

Interview

The man behind the masterpieces



If there is one theme which re-echoes subtly through everything Sir Michael Levey has to say about the National Gallery and its role in today's world, it would have to be E. M. Forster's "only connect". He has been at the National Gallery all his working life, having come there more or less by chance (he was helping a girl-friend fill in an application form for a job as assistant keeper just after he came down from Oxford, decided to apply too and to his total amazement got it), and has worked his way up through the ranks, but seems to have remained remarkably unaffected by Civil Service habits of mind.

His rule since he took charge has witnessed, whether one likes it or not, an astonishingly pragmatic approach enabling him and the gallery to try out all sorts of ideas without being vowed either to conservatism or to advanced thinking: all that finally matters is whether it works, whether it does what he wants it to do and thinks it right for a National Gallery to attempt.

What is the first problem? "Quite simply, getting people in. Most people have this image of the National Gallery as a monument. You visit it once, like Westminster Abbey or the Tower of London, and that's it; it has been ticked off on your list of London sights, and it is not going to change very much while your back is turned. Of course, there is some truth in that, but not enough. We have to be a living, growing organism, or else we atrophy; we have to keep expanding (though not so dramatically as many other public collections), and we have to keep our responses fresh to the changing needs of changing times. But I think it is also important that we should find ways of bringing people in which do not do it under false pretences. Gimmickry is no good.

"I know some people have thought that our recent scheme of having an artist in residence was a gimmick: what did an artist like Maggi Hambling, or now Jock McFadyen have to do with the Old Masters who are hanging, revered in principle and quite dead, on the walls? That of course is precisely the point. I think we have to be constantly reminding people that even the greatest painters were human, too. They had their problems with family and patrons, they had deadlines to meet, they were seldom if ever able to work in conditions of ivory-tower tranquillity.

"Since Roger Fry it has not been fashionable to think that we should take any serious interest in artists' lives as well as their art. Consequently I feel that nowadays art history has moved much too far in the wrong direction. Of course, we should not be interested in the paintings of van Gogh just because he went mad and cut off his ear, but on the other hand it may be quite important to our appreciation of the paintings to know that they were the work of a man to whom such things could happen. And if having young, living artists around the place, working and talking to anyone interested about how and why they work, can make the vital human connexion clearer, then I believe it is doing something very important."

Dr Levey: custodian of a priceless collection

I had noticed that the National Gallery does not generally seem to be in the market for the big international blockbuster shows which are apparently the main way of attracting multitudes these days, especially for American museums. Was that a deliberate policy decision?

Oh yes", he said, "I really do not see the point of having such shows here. For one thing, on the most elementary level I do not think they succeed in bringing more people into the museum as a whole; they are regarded as isolated phenomena which could just as well be anywhere else. I think that special exhibitions have an important role to play, but mainly by in some way illuminating the collection, providing a new context for works which are maybe otherwise hopelessly blurred by over-familiarity. The show of Venetian Baroque painting we had a couple of years ago, for instance, enabled us to dig out a number of hitherto disregarded bits and pieces, and make it graphically clear exactly why they were in the collection at all; I hope that the effect was equivalent to removing lots of old discoloured varnish from a painting and letting people see it for the first time in a new light.

"The same with the current show of Spanish paintings: I thought it was oddly uncomprehending of some commentators to complain that it contains a number of the collection's own pictures, just moved around a bit. That was really an important reason for having the exhibition; naturally everyone knows the Rokeby Venus, but when you see it in the context of a lot of less familiar Valasquez of radically different types, with any luck you will feel that in some way you are seeing it for the first time. Responses are sharpened, and nothing looks quite the same."

Had Sir Michael any cherished projects? "Well, I've always wanted to have a show which would be simply of pictures without labels. A few famous paintings by famous painters, a lot of less-familiar ones which are generally overlooked, and some fished up from the reserve collection downstairs, cleaned, restored and shown in the best possible light. I suppose one would have to play the game and have the 'right answers' printed upside down on the last page of the catalogue, or something of the sort. But at least it should help to 'un-blinker' visitors if they are not able to tool their reactions according to what they read on the label. If they fall in love with a painting by no-one they ever heard of, so much the better. And if they say 'That's terrible!' before they can censor themselves and think it can't be because its by Rembrandt, so much the better too. I love people to react, to have strong opinions, to feel that art matters. Down with the velvet curtains and let in the daylight! Figuratively, of course, or my conservation department will be after me!"

How about criticisms that the gallery under his rule had been unduly prodigal with public funds in going after some of the works it had recently acquired at high prices? "Ah, now that's something I am totally unrepentent about," Sir Michael said. "To begin with, the prices are seldom as high as rumour puts them. But even if they were, great works of art are still incredibly cheap. Just the excess in the defence budget could build this place ten times over. And think how many millions it costs to develop a new car design or make even a very modestly budgeted feature film. For far less you can buy the most-expensive work of art in the world, and yet people who would never question any of these other astronomical expenditures start complaining about extravagance. I happen to think art matters that much. And I hope I am not alone."

Clearly for all his appearance of civilized cool, Sir Michael cares passionately about what he is doing; one sometimes even has an unlikely image of his going to the stake over the necessity of having this particular Rubens (a painter he is devoted to, unlike Rembrandt, who leaves him cold) in the gallery, or even a really good Munch. We were talking about the series, now concluded, of *Artist's Eye* shows selected primarily from the gallery's collections, but entirely according to the whim of the artist-selector. I enthused particularly about last year's, selected by R. B. Kitaj.

His eyes lit up. "Wasn't it wonderful?" he said. "I remember going up to see it when he had finished hanging, and the effect of a Monet next to a Mantegna just bowled me over. That's the shock of recognition for you. Now if only I can keep that feeling alive in the gallery every day of the year, I shall be a happy man."

John Russell Taylor

Dance

Romeo and Juliet

Covent Garden

The news that the Scottish Ballet plans to stage John Cranko's version of *Romeo and Juliet* next March adds interest to Kenneth MacMillan's Royal Ballet production, which in 16 years has never been taken to Scotland but has much in common with the earlier Cranko version besides Prokofiev's music. Its revival at Covent Garden last night again revealed the chief virtues of MacMillan's choreography as embodied in Merle Park and David Wall dancing the title roles.

Their balcony scene on this occasion had a poignant purity and rapture on her part to contrast with his vehemence, which enhanced the moments of visual beauty in their pas de deux, though the later bedroom duet looked more perfunctory in its expressive character, as if Romeo were rather more anxious to be gone than he wanted to appear.

However, it was later in this scene that Miss Park, having sought fruitless mesans of escape from her father's will by hiding under the bedclothes and dashing to the door, showed us a young girl suddenly growing up in the moment of her greatest loneliness as she sees herself abandoned by everybody dear to her. Her poetic intensity then carried over its tragic eloquence to the final scene in the tomb.

Among the rest of the cast Michael Coleman repeated his familiar Mercutio, sprucely engaging in its wit and pointedness, not least in his taunting of Tybalt, whose role David Drew has made more of his own in its arrogance and pride. Wayne Eagling was a buoyant Benvolio, and the mandolin dance in the street wedding was admirably led by Stephen Beagley.

Though a disproportionate amount of Verona's street life apparently revolves around the same three harlots in the outdoor scenes, they were given suitably flamboyant character by Rosalind Eyre, Rosemary Taylor and Jacquin Tallis, while Ashley Lawrence's conducting kept the tempo brisk enough from the outset.

Noël Goodwin

Mountain festival

A British festival, led by the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra, has just opened in this Allegheny steel town with speeches from the British ambassador and Mr H. J. Heinz II, the orchestra's benefactor, and with a small but vocal demonstration by the Irish. It rained on the Irish.

The first orchestral programme contained music by Vaughan Williams, Walton and Tippett. An exhibition of British naif painting has opened at the Carnegie-Mellon University and one of graphics and constructions by Joe Tilson at a downtown gallery. In addition local dramatic and operatic societies are presenting works by Gilbert and Sullivan, Pinter and Goldsmith.

Mostly, however, it will be British music that dominates the festival. The orchestra is

The project began when the British Council started planning a tour by a London orchestra to play English music in New York and Washington. When the cutback in public spending hit, the tour was cancelled. André Previn, and the managing director of the Pittsburgh Symphony had the idea that they could do the festival tour at a good deal lower cost, and the M.D., Mr Marshall Turkin, went to London to sell the idea to the council.

The council offered a grant of $65,000, and Mr Turkin set about raising additional cash from British corporations and from American corporations with roots in Britain. So far an additional $150,000 has come in.

The first concert was well enough received. Vaughan Williams's Fantasia on a Theme by Thomas Tallis got the occasion off to a solemn start and was followed by a ravishingly langorous interpretation of Walton's Violin Concerto by Kyung-Wha Chung, producing an appropriately warm Mediterranean tone. But Tippett's Triple Concerto, for violin, viola and cello, written last year, and with the orchestra's three principals as soloists, got a very cool response from the audience.

The new British music on display is to include Oliver Knussen's third symphony. "Knussen will make Tippett sound like Ivor Novello," threatened Mr Previn. The other composers will include Elgar, Britten and McCabe. The orchestra will then take its programme to Carnegie Hall, New York, and to the Kennedy Centre, Washington.

Michael Hamlyn

Concerts

Marisa Robles

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Friday night's concert was advertised as being given by "Marisa Robles & Friends" but it turned out to be a very mixed bag. Miss Robles in the event played two harp solos, *La Source* by Hasselmans and Guiridi's *Viejo Zorsico*. Though charmingly performed, these pretend to be nothing beyond the most vapid kind of salon music. Yet their warmth, melodiousness and innocent elaborations were welcome in the circumstances.

They had been preceded by what seemed a very long suite (nine movements) by Benjamin Britten, his third such work for unaccompanied cello. This is indeed, rather different from numbers 1 & 2 in the series, being mainly slow, quiet and austere. It is, however, of some structural interest, being based on Russian folk melodies which emerge only at the end. Colin Carr's was a fine performance.

Easily the most enjoyable work of the evening, however, was Ravel's *Introduction and Allegro for Flute, Clarinet, Harp and String Quartet*, which had a sensitive, if not always entirely secure, interpretation from the Cantelrose Ensemble. The excellent harpist was Louise Martin.

At this point a considerable number of double basses pretty well took the concert over. They began with two almost indistinguishable canzone by Frescobaldi, then presented the world premiere of Derek Bourgeois's *March for Double Basses*. The chief double bassist, the one in the red shirt, said it was really a scherzo; it sounded like a march to me.

Good value, in any case, were two pieces by Daryl Runswick, *Strauss in the Doghouse* and *American Basses*. These were simply medleys of tunes from the obvious sources, and very entertaining as such. In fact these deft arrangements left no doubt whatever as to the virtuosity of London's double bassists.

Max Harrison

ECO/Simon

St John's, Smith Square

Though Elgar undoubtedly calculated for a considerably larger body, a group the size of the English Chamber Orchestra has distinct advantages for a work such as his Introduction and Allegro. For one thing it leads to greater clarity in the contrapuntal passages, and for another the contrasts between the solo string quartet and the main ensemble are never exaggerated. Certainly these points were underlined in the very fine performance which Geoffrey Simon obtained from the ECO on Saturday evening. An Australian conductor hitherto unknown to me, his reading was properly dramatic and thrusting.

At first it seemed as if these qualities were going to be in excess in Mozart's Clarinet Concerto. The first movement started so briskly as to suggest that this music's undertow of extreme sadness would be passed over. Matters soon righted themselves, however, and the soloist, Michael Collins, gave a remarkably confident pefofmance for a 19-year-old.

In due course he will produce a greater variety of tone colour, but he already has achieved the basis for an interpretation in the highest class. There was some particularly beautiful quiet playing in the slow movement, where the orchestral support was especially sympathetic.

Finally came a splendid account of Tchaikovsky's Serenade Op 48, a piece as well designed as the Elgar to display the strength of the ECO strings. Besides the more obvious qualities of tone colour, a most refined control of dynamics was apparent here.

Max Harrison

New London Chamber Choir/Wood

St John's

It was perhaps unfair to the later composer that on Friday we heard one of Josquin's maturest works, the *Missa Pange Lingua*, dating from the second decade of the sixteenth century, beside Messiaen's relatively early *Trois Petites Liturgies*, written in post-occupied Paris in 1944. Both pieces share a broad Christian theme; two more different works, though, could hardly be imagined.

Josquin's mass setting is a stark four-part texture, one clothing the time-honoured texts of the Roman rite with unusually rigorous technical discipline. Messiaen wrote his own words, a personal expression of his religion, heavily fumed with nineteenth century incense, and his colourful tapestry calls upon flexible instrumental resources. Speaking his eclectic, unselfconscious language, Messiaen, closer to our own time, surely had the greater chance of reaching our souls.

But no. Even though its indulgences are limited to instances like the irresistibly repeated octave drop on the word "terra", it was Josquin's piece, with its more concentrated, subtler emotions, its finely calculated harmonies, which proved the deeper experience. It was sung with sturdy confidence by the youthful New London Chamber Choir, who rose opportunely to the graceful imitative melismas of the later movements, delicately balancing their phrases throughout.

With gentlemen replaced by more ladies, the choir sang the Messiaen with an apposite innocent girlishness. The Koenig Ensemble gave a crystalline performance, distinguished not only by Jan Latham-Koenig's keen-edged piano playing and Simon Limbrick's obvious relish of the vibraphone part, but by Jeanne Loriod, the composer's sister-in-law, adding unique authority to the haunting Ondes Martenot solos. Yet for all their efforts, and for the conductor James Wood's, I could not be convinced that such over-ripe, sentimental sensuality, despite the composer's genuineness, was an engaging naivety.

Stephen Pettitt

London debut

A victim of traffic jams on a soaking night, Amanda Thane, marooned out at Leighton House in west London, sang to far more empty seats than full ones. Undaunted, this young Australian soprano showed musicianly feeling for style and character as well as producing a warm and fluid flow of tone in Strauss, Schumann, Duparc, Rodrigo and Bernstein.

Apparently more at ease in French than German, she was particularly winning in Duparc, the voice ranging from a finely spun silken thread to opulent climaxes indicating an operatic potential that she confirmed most movingly in her encore, Debussy's "Air de Lia".

Joan Chissell

Television

Waiving the Rules

The Judges Rules are meant to guide the police in their questioning of suspects. The trouble with them is that they are not mandatory and, if they are not heeded, this is not a deficiency at law. The murder of Maxwell Confait, a homosexual, transvestite prostitute in Catford in 1972, led to confessions by three boys aged 15, 18, and 14.

The confessions, which lacked corroboration, constituted the principal case against them and altogether it was a blatant miscarriage of justice.

The first was found guilty of murder and sent to prison indefinitely, the second, who was sub-normal, was found guilty of manslaughter and sent to Rampton Hospital, and the third convicted of arson and sent to an approved school for four years.

All were innocent but it was three and a half years before they were released, largely because of a campaign by the Labour MP Christopher Price, and it was only last year that their innocence was established and due compensation paid.

This was the background to William Humble's *Rules of Justice*, directed by Roger Tucker, on BBC2 on Saturday night. It was a most effective dramatization and an eloquent plea for something to be done about the way interrogations are conducted. Recommendations to amend the Judges' Rules have been made by a parliamentary inquiry but so far nothing has been done.

There were some strong performances in Humble's play, that of the sub-normal boy, played by Tony London, his father and mother, Percy Herbert and June Brown, and the 15-year-old, Steve Fletcher.

The effectiveness of this dramatic argument was somewhat diminished by the half-hour discussion which followed, *Judges Rules OK*, and *Out of Court* production conducted by Nick Ross. He started out well but rather lost his way among the panel, which tends to be the way of things when you have five experts trying to get complicated legal arguments across in 30 minutes. It seems a worthy subject for a more intensive programme.

On Sunday we saw the first part of *The Romany Trail* on BBC2. It will be concluded tomorrow night. Produced by Jeremy Marre, this programme, tracing the origins and story of the gypsies, was fascinating, colourful and revelatory.

The story began in India, moved to Egypt, North Africa, Spain and France, with lots of music, flamenco dancing and an exposition of the gypsy view vis-à-vis society at large by a Spanish Irish gypsy, Miguel Haggarty.

This was another remarkable programme in a remarkable series, *World About Us*, and tomorrow night we will be able to follow the story in the rest of Europe. It shouldn't be missed.

Jonathan Raban is a wanderer of a different kind, a travel writer whose most recent book, *Old Glory*, was apparently ecstatically received in America but more cautiously here. It describes a four-month voyage in an open boat down 2,000 miles of the Mississippi in 1979.

The South Bank Show on ITV showed a film essay, directed by Tony Cash, on a part of the journey through the mid-West with Mr Raban starring, narrating and giving his views about what travel books should be — that is a mélange of fact and fiction with "the strength of an autobiographical novel"...

Dennis Hackett

After this, who can believe the political claims of the IRA?

If anyone needed convincing evidence that the withdrawal of British troops from Ulster would be likely to precipitate a bloody sectarian civil war, the crimes of the past week — culminating in the murder of Rev Robert Bradford, MP and Mr Kenneth Campbell, a school caretaker, in front of a terrified group of children — certainly provided it.

There has been speculation that the Provisional IRA has changed to a more politicized strategy to provoke the Loyalist community into counter-terrorism and civil war. This may well be the hope of some IRA men. It is unlikely that it is the single or even overriding motivation of the IRA's small murder gangs. What they all do have in common is a consuming sectarian hatred and desire to wreak bloody vengeance on representatives of the forces of law and politics (which they see as major obstacles to their aims) and a blind belief that if they go on shooting and bombing for long enough they will drive Britain into abandoning Northern Ireland, thus cowing the one million Ulster Protestants into submitting to an all-Ireland IRA dictatorship, or driving them out.

It is vital to see the absurd unreality of the IRA's declared aims in order to understand how completely they reject the whole tradition of democratic politics, north and south. The IRA, which has never succeeded in gaining even a small group in Parliament either at Dublin or at Westminster, arrogantly dismisses the Parliamentary government of the Republic and the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland as "imperialist repressors". Though they seek to hide their anti-democratic Marxist face from the American public, they are really dedicated to imposing a neo-Marxist system on the whole of Ireland and closely collaborate with foreign terrorist organizations and Soviet proxies, on which they depend for training and propaganda support.

Some hoped that their election efforts during the H-block hunger strike campaign meant that they were going in for politics. In reality they never abandoned terrorism as a primary weapon.

The body of Rev Robert Bradford, MP, is taken away after his assassination by IRA gunmen on Saturday.

The IRA cynically exploited the hunger strike campaign to gain propaganda and cash from United States support groups and used this period to regroup for fresh terrorism.

The Dublin government, aware of the serious threat to their own security posed by the IRA, realize as clearly as the British Government that there can be no question of negotiating with the IRA murder gangs. It is essential that both governments draw the appropriate lessons from recent tragic events.

First, there will be no complete peace in Ireland until terrorism is subdued. Of course, violence can never be entirely erradicated in a democratic society and it is quite possible that the terrorist traditions of both Republican and Loyalists extremists will survive for another century at least. Nevertheless, terrorism could be so reduced as to no longer constitute a threat to the innocent and to the survival of democracy and the rule of law.

Secondly, the only way that democracy can deal with this prolonged terrorism without sacrficing the vital civil liberties is by improving the quality of its intelligence and police work. The best deterrent to terrorism is a high rate of apprehension and conviction of the criminals. And the failure of the IRA to gain political status has now made clear to the extremists that they are not going to get privileged treatment in jail.

When the mothers and families of both Republican and Loyalist extremists fully realize that even criminals claiming a political motive will be punished for serious crimes as severely as other criminals, this will become an increasingly effective deterrent. The matriarchial influence in Irish society is still enormously strong.

Thirdly, there is no real hope of subduing terrorism without gaining the fullest cooperation between the Republic and the authorities north of the border. This has been developed apace since the discussions which followed the Warren Point massacre and the murder of Lord Mountbatten in 1979. The fruits of this improved collaboration have been an impressive reduction in the numbers of civilian casualties on both sides of the border.

It is extremely good news that Anglo-Irish cooperation has made progress in the security field. Both attorneys general should be encouraged to get to work swiftly on designing an all-Irish court to deal with terrorist offences. This would overcome the problem of terrorists avoiding extradition from the Republic by claiming constitutional protection. It would also compensate for the failure of the Criminal Jurisdiction Act and the European conventions on terrorism which have failed to have any impact in Ireland. It is particularly important that police investigation and cooperation be strengthened to ensure the hot pursuit of terrorists on both sides of the border.

It is not altogether surprising, though ironic, that Mr Harold McCusker, MP, and other Unionist spokesmen are demanding the abandonment of the Anglo-Irish Council initiative. But the governments in London and Dublin are absolutely right to proceed determinedly with this important breakthrough. Only this framework of long term cooperation and reconciliation can provide the possibilities of a peaceful Ireland. The Unionists in the North have nothing to fear, for the accord signed by Dr Fitzgerald and Mrs Thatcher actually reiterates the guarantee that the status of the majority in the North will not be altered unless they should at some future date choose otherwise.

All moderate and responsible opinion leaders will do their best to prevent the Loyalist community from retreating further into its laager and will try to reassure their leaders concerning the goodwill of the democratic governments of both Westminster and Dublin.

Mr Prior is right to call upon the Protestant community for calm and in his determination to resist the demand for a full military solution to the problem of terrorism, a return to internment, and the introduction of capital punishment. Far from improving the situation, this would only risk alienating moderate Catholics and give the IRA a greater potential base of support for recruits and funds.

Urgent efforts must be made to counter IRA propaganda and fund-raising in the United States and elsewhere.

What is really needed is a combined major effort from Dublin and London not to put over a sectarian case but to explain the structure of long-term cooperation and reconciliation under the rule of law which they are jointly establishing. We must get over to our democratic allies the vital truth that one democracy's terrorist is another democracy's terrorist. The struggle against terrorism is indivisible for we are all diminished if we fail to resist this cruel assault on the rights of the innocent.

None of these measures will be sufficient, however, if the fourth essential element in the war against terrorism is lacking: the courage and fortitude of the whole civilian population in Northern Ireland in standing firm behind the rule of law and the democratic authorities. The only way terrorist murderers can put the survival of democracy at risk is if the mass of the population allow themselves to be bullied into submission or despair.

I believe the overwhelming response of decent-minded people on the mainland as well as in Northern Ireland will be to echo Sir Michael Havers' statement following the explosion at his Wimbledon home. His determination to beat the IRA, he said, was "as good and as strong as it ever was, in fact even stronger".

It is this spirit of resistance to the vicious bullies of the IRA which ensures that, however ghastly their crimes, they will remain what they have insisted on making themselves: experts in destruction and in the infliction of pain and suffering on the innocent. They remain politically a total irrelevance.

Paul Wilkinson

The author is Professor of international Relations at Aberdeen University and wrote a recently published study of terrorism, The New Fascists.

Farewell to the nuclear powered admiral

President Reagan, at the end of his most embattled week since taking office, has just ordered the retirement of Admiral Hyman Rickover, godfather of the nuclear navy, hero of Jimmy Carter, and, at 81, the oldest serving American admiral. His admirers and critics are legion, his durability and influence have rivalled J. Edgar Hoover and General Douglas MacArthur. Peter Pringle looks back over his remarkable 63-year career.

If Admiral Rickover had treated a ship's crew as he treated politicians, businessmen and fellow officers in his shore-bound job as the architect of the nuclear navy, the crew would have surely mutinied.

But his early mastery of the magic of nuclear power permitted this slip of a man with a bird-like face to bully his workers into an élite band of loyal followers. He made them feel guilty if they did not work as hard as he did, and most of them did not, and he made them feel inferior if they did not know the mystery of the atom as well as he did. And none of them did.

From a humdrum, competent naval engineer he became one of the most outstanding figures in the post-war development of atomic energy. His determination to rise above his Jewish ghetto background on Chicago's East Side and his ambition to hold power — even in the heart of WASP country, the United States Navy — drove him to accept the challenge to build one of the most extraordinary military and civilian empires ever run by a serving officer in peacetime.

A hard-headed, practical engineer, he believed as far back as 1946 that nuclear power could save the US Navy by providing submarines that could roam the seas for months without refuelling — and even, perhaps, save America itself.

Rickover became the driving force behind the lightwater reactor the type that would become the most popular civilian power reactor in the world. He built the first atomic submarine, Nautilus, in 1954, and he built the first lighwater reactor for the first US nuclear power station in 1957.

By the early 1960's he was one of the most powerful wheeler-dealer's in what Eisenhower called the military-industrial complex. He awarded military contracts worth millions of dollars to billion dollar companies like Westinghouse and General Electric. By selecting Westinghouse over General Electric to build the first submarine, and later civilian, reactor, Rickover was actually dictating the course of corporate nuclear development.

But Rickover's career was a continual struggle against his inner self-doubt. As a chief executive, he spent a lot of time on what many in his position would regard as trivial and unimportant matters: But he had to have complete control. He insisted, for example, on interviewing personally each applicant for a job directly under him and, later, those officers who wanted to join the growing fleet of nuclear submarines.

The interviews became a legend, an unforgettable experience for hundreds of men, including Jimmy Carter. The official historians of the nuclear navy noted that for some the interview was a "shattering event leaving scars that would last a lifetime". His opening thrust was aimed to intimidate: "Everyone who has interviewed you tells me you are extremely conservative and have no initiative or imagination". Each applicant experienced the lash of his irascible tongue. "You're either dumb or lazy, which is it?" Some, like Admiral Elmo Zumwalt, also felt his guile.

R: Are you resourceful?
A: Yes, sir.
R: Suppose you're on a sinking ship with five other men. The conditions are that one, and only one, of you can be saved. Are you resourceful enough to talk the other five into letting you be the one?
A: Um, yes sir.
R: All right, son, start talking.

A warm handshake for Hyman Rickover, godfather of the US nuclear navy, on being appointed full admiral by President Nixon in 1973.

Rickover's success lay in his compulsive pursuit of technical excellence; nuclear engineering did not allow for the margins of error often acceptable in conventional projects. "Millionths of an inch exist only in the mind," one of Rickover's harassed private contractors complained. Likewise the self-imposed deadline, unrelated to any technical or strategic need, was a means of imposing order, insuring urgency and determination.

> **'He defied protocol, was repelled by conformity, and showed no respect for tradition, rank, procedure or official channels'**

At the time he set his deadline for the launching of the Nautilus (it was only 16 days over when launched) Rickover had entered into a remarkable institutional arrangement that, in effect, gave him powers only available to military officers in wartime. As head of the navy's nuclear unit, he was responsible for building Nautilus, as head of the Atomic Energy Commission's naval reactor's branch, he was also responsible for building it, but as cheaply as possible.

Sometimes he would act as a naval officer and sometimes as an AEC official: his superiors never knew which it would be. Rickover set his own priorities and his own timetable: he used to write letters to himself in these key positions.

Initially there was some caution at the AEC about giving Rickover such powers. Then, in the summer of 1949. The Russians exploded their first atomic bomb. Suddenly all reservations were swept aside: Captain Rickover got everything he wanted from the navy, except promotion. In mid-1952 he had to face the ignominy of being passed over a second time for promotion from captain to rear-admiral. Under navy rules, Rickover had to retire the following year.

He was turned down because he was not a good military man: he could lead, but he could not follow. To his superiors he was always a problem. He was a self-conscious black sheep, revelling in his lack of orthodoxy: worse, he was a specialist in a world that had always placed emphasis on ability to perform general tasks. His respect for a tangible achievement had always been matched by total scorn for the illusions of status and sociability. He ignored, indeed defied, protocol, was repelled by conformity, and showed no respect for tradition, rank, procedure or "official channels".

He had left in his wake an array of personal animosities, spite and jealousy. Clinton Anderson, a powerful Congressman on the joint committee on atomic energy, recalled meeting two top navy men at a dinner party. One said to him: "That Jew bastard will never get to be admiral", and the other nodded in agreement.

Rickover refused to retire and turned to Congress for support. It came with a speed that only the magical world of atomic energy could have summoned. All members of the joint committee on atomic energy recommended that Rickover stay on. The navy swiftly gave in and Rickover became rear-admiral.

When he reached 80, almost two years ago, calls for his retirement grew loud and clear but he knew he was safe: his acolyte, Jimmy Carter, was his commander-in-chief. When Ronald Reagan arrived in the White House his departure was only a matter of time.

Peter Pringle

This article is based on material from The Nuclear Barons: the inside story of how they created our nuclear nightmare, *by Peter Pringle and James Spigelman, to be published in Britain in January by Michael Joseph.*

Mr Lee, Mr Baskett, and a matter of 10 per cent

The seemingly genteel world of fine arts and antiques was shaken in 1975 when the long-established firms of Sotheby's and Christie's announced that as well as charging vendors at auction they would levy a premium of 10 per cent on buyers. Antique dealers reacted even more angrily than the public and sought ways to end it, achieving some success by exerting legal pressure. But now they are in a dilemma over their next step. It could be time for government action to prevent the public losing out, argues Geraldine Norman, The Times *Sale Room correspondent.*

Charlie Lee is a pleasant 40-year-old with a fine eye for antique furniture, clocks and works of art; his father's firm, R. A. Lee, tucked away behind Bond Street, is one of the best in London, and that means in the world.

John Baskett, 51, runs Baskett and Day on the upper floors of 173 New Bond Street. He stands in high repute both for his "eye" and integrity. He and his brother-in-law Richard Day, fomerly of Sotheby's, specialize in Old Master drawings, English watercolours and a few good paintings for a few good clients.

Charles Lee is a third-generation dealer, John Baskett second-generation. Charlie's grandfather and great-grandfather were artists. Now Lee and Baskett are in the eye of a storm because their turns have come to act as presidents of the British Antique Dealers' Association and the Society of London Art Dealers respectively.

And this is the year of the auction premium battle. Lee and Baskett inherited from their predecessors the court action initiated in 1979 against the auctioneers Sotheby's and Christie's. Eleven dealers picked from the two associations and financed by them (with the support of dealers' associations in the United States and on the continent were taking the auctioneers to court for colluding over the introduction of the auction premium which, they alleged, should have been registered as a Restrictive Trade Practice. A settlement was agreed by Lee, Baskett and the auctioneers on September 29 after a meeting in Claridge's which stretched on to 3.30 in the morning, under the aegis of a mediator, Mr Patrick Neill QC, Warden of All Souls. The High Court hearing, which was expected to last at least five weeks, had been scheduled to start on October 1.

The central feature of the settlement was an undertaking by Sotheby's and Christie's that they would independently (both parties are now terrified of collusion) undertake a review of their auction premium charge during the next three months with a view to reducing it.

With that, everyone concerned gave a huge sigh of relief. The dealing fraternity and the auctioneers, despite the fact that they never cease bad-mouthing each other, are mutually dependent. The auctioneers rely on the trade to buy at their sales; the dealers rely on the auctioneers for their goods. A courtroom battle would have dragged the skeletons out of the cupboard and proved unknowably damaging to both sides. It would have cost the dealers at least £200,000 possibly as much as £700,000.

The issue is now being re-opened by the Office of Fair Trading. Mr Gordon Borrie, its director-general, has written to Lee and Baskett announcing that he is reviewing the question of whether the auction premium is a registrable charge under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act 1976. He goes on to ask the two presidents whether he may see the evidence he understands they have.

The dealers put a lot of work into amassing their evidence; they had two years to do it in. The settlement came only a day before the High Court action was due to be heard; the evidence was ready, speeches written. The dealers are effectively being asked to shop their colleagues, the auctioneers.

The request puts Lee and Baskett in an appalling dilemma. On the one hand they have an undertaking from the auctioneers that they will review the auction premium charge by the end of the year with a view to reducing it. If they provide the evidence they will again be seen by the auctioneers as the "enemy" and it is unlikely that the promised reduction will materialize. On the other hand, if they refuse to pass it over they will be accused of conniving with the auctioneers to cover up a breach of the law which they have worked for two years to expose.

The dealers had been seeking to end the buyers' premium, to which, since its introduction in 1975, they have been implacably opposed: "a service charge for which no service is rendered" was how Sir Geoffrey Agnew, fine-art dealer, dubbed it.

This is not, of course, a matter which affects only the trade. The interests of the general public, as buyers and sellers at auction must also be protected. The Office of Fair Trading is rightly stepping in on their behalf. The best course for the two associations would surely now be to carry their dilemma to the Department of Trade. Nobody, including the public, wants to see Sotheby's and Christie's ground into the dust over what might have amounted to a technical oversight in 1975.

As guardians of the public interest, the responsible Government department could surely find a means of settling the matter without a noisy, painful and expensive court case. Perhaps, dare one suggest it, the auctioneers might agree to drop the premium charge?

THE TIMES DIARY

Ms Colquhoun in trouble at Gingerbread

The controversial former Labour MP Maureen Colquhoun is at the centre of yet another controversy. She and four other staff members of Gingerbread, the single-parent self-help organization, will announce the beginning of a strike today after a meeting at the Transport and General Worker's Union headquarters in Gower Street.

On Friday the staff walked out of Gingerbread's Wellington Street headquarters after Ms Colquhoun, Gingerbread's information officer, was suspended on full pay by David Charteris-Whiting the chairman of the organization's management committee.

Ms Colquhoun, who is shop steward for the white collar branch of the TGWU at Gingerbread, has been at odds with the management for some time in a disagreement over whether the staff should be allowed to hold union meetings in company time.

She was suspended for holding what the management regard as another "unauthorised" meeting. Yesterday Ms Colquhoun told me: "We are on strike but that's all I can say at the moment. We will be holding a staff committee meeting on Monday where we will be preparing a press statement. Until then I am merely prepared to say that there is a very serious industrial dispute between the Gingerbread shop and the Gingerbread management."

Ms Colquhoun, a self-admitted lesbian, was at the centre of a national controversy in the late 1970's when her Northamptonshire constituency party tried to sack her, alleging constituency neglect and political irresponsibility. She, on the other hand, claimed that she was the victim of prejudice based on her sexual preferences and that her troubles were caused by a handful of "trotskyist conspirators."

Keats wrote an ode to a nightingale, W. H. Auden addressed himself to the cuckoo and Cyril Fletcher will pen any odd ode to order at the drop of a television performance. Odes it would appear can be dedicated to anything and anybody at any time — a fact that was borne out yesterday when the choristers of Magdalen College, Oxford, sung an ode to celebrate the restoration of the college's 15th century tower.

The ode in question, written by Mr John Fuller, the poet, and one of the college's tutors in English, and set to music by Dr Bernard Rose, Magdalen's former organist, was specially commissioned to commemorate the end of four years work on the famous tower which was once described by Charles I as "the most absolute building in Oxford". The most absolute what posterity does not appear to have recorded.

The multi-quatrain ode was sung over lunch in college yesterday after an earlier ceremony on the top of the tower involving two trumpet fanfares and the playing of several minutes of 17th century music. Magdalen tower is well-known for its May morning ceremony on May 1 every year when the college choir assembles on its top to greet the dawn and the spring in song.

Maureen Colquhoun: suspended

Co-editor quits

Al Clark, co-editor of *Event*, one of the clutch of weekly guides to what's on where in London now struggling for the hearts and pockets of the metropolitan young, has resigned after what appears to have been a disagreement over policy with the magazine's youthful proprietor, Richard Branson, the head of Virgin Records.

Mr Clark, leaves shortly after the appearance of the magazine's seventh issue which contains an extraordinary full page apology to the *Daily Mirror* about the earlier publication of an anonymous letter together with a cartoon containing highly defamatory allegations concerning the newspaper and members of its staff.

Last week Mr Clark told me that he couldn't explain his reasons for leaving. "A situation has arisen which I can't really describe to you without getting emotional, without getting libellous," he said. "*Event* has been involved in a lot of apologies recently, it's a mixture of pride and prejudice in about equal measures on my part. As far as I'm concerned I have an intolerance for power jockeying and a contempt for betrayal."

Despite these apparently harsh words he tells me that he has just ended his seven and a half year association with Richard Branson on amicable terms.

Ken's £12m loan

I wonder if the hitherto unreported news that the Greater London Council under Ken Livingstone's leadership has just raised a loan on the international money market from a most unusual source — the Bank of China — means that the United Kingdom has finally become a fully fledged member of what used to be called the third world?

The Chinese are putting up £2.5m of a £12m loan from a consortium of banks in Mexico, Brazil and, less surprisingly, Japan. The money, earmarked for capital expenditure, can be spent on housing or transport.

Apparently the loan has nothing whatsoever to do with Livingstone's recent trip to China — where he was reportedly very impressed with the way things are run — or with the present imbroglio over the council's supplementary rate precept and "Fares Fair" policy. Nevertheless I can't help feeling that the timing of the news is somewhat unfortunate!

Playing it cool

Riccardo Muti, music director of the Philharmonia, could be wearing woollen gloves today when he conducts Rossini's *Stabat Mater* in Florence.

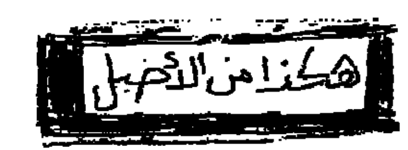
Muti is recording with the Maggio Musicale Fiorentino in a Renaissance palace which has been let on the strict condition that it is not heated. Apparently the authorities fear that any artificial warmth could damage the priceless 16th century Vasary frescoes in the Palazzo Vecchio.

A British recording crew from EMI booked the palazzo as a last resort, after finding the Florence theatre's acoustics unsatisfactory and being refused permission to use any of the local churches. Recording machines have been set up in the chamber of Lorenzo the Magnificent and plans have been made to provide coats for the chorus and orchestra if they get too cold in the salone di cinquecento, which they share with statues by Michelangelo (Victory) and Vincenzo de' Rossi (Labours of Hercules). Doubtless a year hence, critics will remark on the "icy clarity" of the recording.

Quiz answers

1. Dr Wendy Savage, a consultant obstetrician, said that the Prince and Princess of Wales should have waited longer before having a child to set an example to other young couples.
2. High Street banks cut the cost of overdrafts and bank loans by ½ per cent last Monday.
3. A strike by dancers of the Australian Ballet is likely to lead to the cancellation of Swan Lake at the Regent Theatre, Sydney.
4. Nurses started a campaign for a pay comparability review because their pay has fallen so far behind that of other workers.
5. Enoch Powell called on the government to start a scheme of voluntary repatriation costing £3,000m.
6. The baking group Rank, Hovis, McDougal carried out a dawn raid for shares in British Sugar in retaliation for a similar move on them by British Sugar.
7. F. W. Woolworth announced a profit of £4.9m for the third quarter, largely as a result of its Crackdown price reductions.
8. The police Federation abandoned its long-held opposition to an independent body for the investigation of complaints against the police.
9. Mr Michael Foot was criticized for his dress at the Cenotaph Remembrance Day service.
10. Hot water from an underground reservoir formed about 20 million years ago in strata of sandstone 6,000 feet beneath the southern counties of England, will begin to flow to the surface.
11. The Post Office is delaying implementation of a price rise next year, following a suggestion from the Post Office Users' National Council.
12. The abolition of the Civil Service Department was announced.
13. BL workers at Birmingham went on strike after a dispute over a tea break.
14. Twice in one week, British diplomats have predicted the end of the Camp David peace process.
15. The P&O ferry link between Liverpool and Belfast has been closed.

Simon Midgley



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MURDEROUS PROVOCATION

By the attempted murder of the Attorney General and his wife and by the murder of Mr Robert Bradford MP the Provisional IRA has turned to the killing of public representatives. It has not thought that politic up to now. It was not the Provisionals but another republican murder squad who killed Airey Neave in 1979; and it was the "official" IRA, before it grounded arms, that made the attempt in 1972 on the life of Mr John Taylor, then a minister in the Stormont government and now a member of the European parliament.

There are several objects the Provisionals' switch of tactics would serve. One is simply to make a splash. When you have supped full with horrors and made political murder an everyday event you need a fairly spectacular coup to keep yourself in the headlines. Another object is to pass comment, in the language of blood, on the civil and constructive politics that passed between Mrs Thatcher and Dr FitzGerald the previous week. Another purpose served by the second crime is to abort any scheme for institution-building in Ulster that may have been conceived by Mr James Prior, by putting even further beyond reach the necessary minimum of trust between green and orange on which such a process depends. Another purpose is to provoke the Protestants of Ulster to retaliation and set the two communities at each other's throats. From that generalization of violence the IRA would reckon to profit.

The last is the most dangerous possibility, and one of which Mr Prior showed himself well aware in his immediate call for calm. There is a present danger of retaliatory killing by Protestant gangs. Calls for restraint are necessary and proper, and it is good to note how widely they were echoed throughout the province yesterday, but it is doubtful if they are enough to avert that consequence of the IRA's deliberate provocation. In Fermanagh and other border areas ceaseless attacks on members of the security forces on or off duty have brought the Protestants there near to despairing of the ability or will of those in charge of the army and police to protect them. Now the murder of Mr Bradford is felt as a threat and challenge to the entire Protestant community because of his representative status.

They are under strong provocation to see to their own defence. By taking that course, in whatever combination of vigilantism and vengeance, they would actually increase the danger to life in their own as well as the opposing community; and they would divert the attention and manpower of the security forces from the suppression of republican criminal violence to the suppression of their own. But that consideration may not be enough to check the urge to abandon passivity and take matters into their own hands. Mr Prior must do more than counsel them not to do that: he must convince them it is not necessary.

Clearly the protection given to public men must be stiffened. That is no less necessary in Britain than in Northern Ireland. First reports of the circumstances of the explosion at Wimbledon suggest that routine protection may be more token than real. In Ulster the security review must go much wider than that. New initiatives in policing are required and the Ulster Defence Regiment should have a more active role. Border security should be given a higher priority and army strength increased there as necessary. Mr Prior hinted at intensified undercover operations when he spoke to unionists in Belfast on Friday, and he would be right to authorize them.

Yet Mr Prior is under an important constraint. Short of coercive measures of a ferocity that would not be acceptable to political opinion in either Britain or Ireland, the IRA will be exhausted only when it is rejected by the Irish subcultures on which it battens — and rejected means among other things informed against. With the hunger strike out of the way and the prisons quiescent; with a growing recognition in the Republic that the "national aspiration" of a British exit and the juridical unity of the island can only come as the culmination of a long period of political and cultural reconciliation, and that the length of the period is extended by every exploit of the IRA; with a greater readiness among the Roman Catholic clergy of Ireland to use their undoubted influence to frustrate the designs of the IRA; and with Ulster's long war weariness . . . the conditions are beginning to look more favourable for that rejection of the IRA by its own.

With an eye to the present Mr Prior needs security measures firm enough to head off a Protestant stand to arms. With an eye beyond the present he has to be careful to avoid the sort of measures that work to bind nationalists to the IRA in sympathy or resentment.

HOW TO COPE WITH CRANKS

Mr Tarquin Fintimlinbinwhainbimlim Bus Stop-F'Tang-F'Tang-Ole Biscuit Barrel is standing for Parliament this week. Representing the Cambridge University Raving Looney Society. Mr Barrel hopes to get the fewest votes ever recorded by a candidate in a British election. That record is held by the persistent Lieutenant-Commander William Boaks, who contests virtually every election and by-election on behalf of his Land Sea and Air Democratic Monarchist Public Safety White Resident and Women's Party (or a permutation thereof). He attracted 14 votes at Warrington, and is hoping for better or worse things in Crosby.

So far, so eccentric, and it would be a shame indeed if our elections were to be limited to the stable, the sensible and the boring. The recent tendency has been, however, for more and more fringe candidates, purveying strange or extreme political doctrine or personal belief. The benign system is in danger of getting out of hand through abuse by the frivolous, and by those whose sole aim is to take advantage of the special privileges available to candidates, like free postage for their election addresses. Often, the publicity they seek is for a private, not a public, grievance.

Under the present law, which has remained unchanged since 1918, anyone wishing to stand for Parliament needs only have his nomination paper signed by ten electors of the constituency in which he wishes to stand — something which even the most absurd of candidates can achieve — and put down a deposit of £150, which is forfeited if the candidate fails to obtain 12½ per cent of the total votes cast. That sum of £150, at today's values, would be in the region of £1500. The financial hurdle to standing for Parliament has, in practice, been removed in respect of individuals, though it may still be of sizeable concern to parties fielding hundreds of candidates.

The Government is in the process of reviewing electoral law generally and a Green Paper has been promised. One of the proposals being considered with some favour would raise the deposit required to be put down to something over £1,000, but greatly reduce the number of votes that would entail its forfeiture, say, to five per cent of the total. This would relax the potential financial burden on minority parties with national ambitions. Until recently, the Liberals had most to fear from a system which would merely raise the deposit requirements while insisting that the candidate received one-eighth of the vote. With the advent of a third party, apparently of approximately equal public appeal, that factor is of less importance. For the eccentric individual, or the fringe political movement, however, one twentieth of the vote would be quite as out of reach as one-eighth.

There is, however, another way of approaching the problem, which would have the effect of excluding the asses while allowing genuine minority candidates to stand without bearing the possible loss of a four-figure sum. The number of constituents required to sign a candidate's nomination form should be drastically increased, perhaps to 500 or 1,000. Serious minority candidates with at least an arguable platform might, by working hard, be able to reach such a quota. The totally irresponsible, with no coherent philosophy, would be hard put to get enough signatures.

David Wood

Benn: a leaf from Powell's old book

In all the hubbub about the Benn affair nobody seemed to remember that we have been here before, There is a striking resemblance between the circumstances in which Mr Heath fatefully dismissed Mr Enoch Powell from the Opposition front bench over immigration, and the circumstances in which Mr Foot insisted, that Mr Benn should toe the line of collective responsibility inside the Labour Shadow Cabinet. Even much of the detail matches.

Over a decade ago I remember being on the telephone one Sunday morning to a familiar and firm voice in Broadstairs. Enoch Powell would be dismissed from the front bench; if he were not, then Quintin Hogg would resign. On the preceding Wednesday evening, the Shadow Cabinet had planned for the following week's business in the Commons, which included immigration. Quintin Hogg, carrying responsibility for Home Office affairs, had stated the drift of the Opposition amendment and his opening speech. When Mr Powell demurred, Mr Hogg, with characteristic generosity, had invited him to amend the phrasing to his liking and agreed to speak to that.

That weekend Mr Powell chose to deliver in the country one of his most famous, or some would say infamous, speeches on immigration policy. Mr Hogg no sooner heard the news than he told Mr Heath that, if the Powell form of words meant or implied that, he could not accept it, he could not defend it in the Commons, and he pressed to resign as Shadow Home Secretary. Mr Heath felt he had no choice except to stand by a loyal colleague. Mr Powell has never occupied a Front Bench seat since.

Before he made his Commons wind-up speech last week threatening that a Labour government would renationalize "privatize" oil and gas without compensation, Mr Benn was also given a chance in Shadow Cabinet to amend the line prepared by Mr Merlyn Rees, the responsible Shadow Cabinet minister; and, feeling let down by Mr Benn's closing speech, Mr Rees said he must resign unless Mr Foot extracted a clear promise that the principle of collective responsibility in the Shadow Cabinet would be vindicated.

Mr Foot scarcely acted so promptly or decisively as Mr Heath, although at least he has done calculated damage to Mr Benn in the sessional Shadow Cabinet ballot this week by witholding his personal endorsement.

Macaulay, an historian who over-optimistically believed that knowledge of the past served as the best guide for today and tomorrow, once said: "These things are written for our instruction." We may doubt it; analogies in politics should never be pressed too far, because the chemistry of events and the personalities change. Some may hope, though few will believe, that the last has been seen of Mr Benn on the Opposition front bench or the Treasury Bench; and many will be sure, with of without foreboding, that one day his ambition will be fulfilled and he will lead his party.

Nor is it particularly odd that two of the ablest members of the Commons, Parliamentary speakers and debators today without equal, both commanding more than a touch of high-class demagogy and contemporary gimmickry, should kick against the restraints of collective responsibility. Such men always have affinities. To limit oneself to a particular department of affairs may be bad enough when a man of ambition and energy serves as a Minister in a government; to be limited when you are no more than a Shadow Cabinet Minister, appointed to a portfolio on the calculation of the leader whom you hope to succeed, may be intolerable.

Two points are worth making now about Mr Benn. First, he is showing an extraordinary consistency and determination in pursuing the party constitutional strategy that is most likely, in the end, to bring him to the top of the pile. Give power, he says, to the Party conference, which happens to be where his own power mainly lies and will lie. He wants the pyramid of party power, which now rises from a broad, if dwindling, base to the apex of party leadership, to be inverted — at least until he has the leadership in his own hands, when he would no doubt begin to bring into play his demagogic gifts and re-establish the old pyramid of power.

Secondly, how does Mr Benn read the prospects of the party he wants to lead? Some acute observers of Labour's fortunes, not least in the trade unions, now conclude that Mr Benn's "disruptive" tactics make sense only if it is assumed that he believes Labour must lose the next General Election. Certainly there is little or no evidence that he is prepared to place all his abilities and energies at the disposal of the party to unseat Mrs Thatcher and win a great victory for Mr Foot.

Among other things he can claim, if he wishes, more responsibility than most for the Labour split called the Social Democratic Party and Liberal Alliance, which could virtually ensure a Labour defeat in 1983 or 1984 whatever the precise balance of Parliamentary power turns out to be.

The assumption must then follow that Mr Benn expects to come into his inheritance after a setuagenarian Mr Foot has led Labour into the wilderness. A new leader will be wanted; and a Parliamentary Labour Party, decimated and decimated again, will turn in its extremity to Mr Benn to lead a rump of Left-wing MPs to the promised land. It is scarcely an example of the meek inheriting the earth.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Disbanding Civil Service Department

From the Head of the Home Civil Service and the Second Permanent Secretary, Civil Service Department

Sir, May we offer a brief comment on your leading article, "Madame Guillotine", of Friday, November 13, on behalf of our former colleagues, who are not free to speak for themselves.

Devising satisfactory measures of efficiency over much of the work of the Civil Service has not proved easy and perhaps the best general indicator is the number employed. As to that, you say that the Civil Service Department came to symbolize over-manning. What are the facts?

In its early months of office the Government set a target of 630,000 for Civil Service numbers by April 1, 1984, representing a reduction of 102,000 from the strength on April 1, 1979. On October 1 last, the midpoint of the period, numbers were down by 52,000. In other words we were exactly on course, one of the few economic objectives set by the Government in its early days of which that can be claimed.

Moreover, this has been achieved in spite of the need to absorb about 7,000 additional staff to pay unemployment benefit and over 2,000 to man the prison service.

As to the quality of the staff who have served in the CSD, it is perhaps relevant to point out that in its 13 years' existence nine of them have gone on to attain the rank of Permanent Secretary in a variety of departments.

Finally there is the suggestion that the CSD has been more concerned to look after its own than to protect the taxpayer's interests, particularly in the determination of pay. It is perhaps worth observing that in the last 10 years the real worth of the pay of a Permanent Secretary has declined by 38 per cent, of an Under Secretary by 15 per cent and of a Principal by 11 per cent. If self-interest was our motivation, here we must admit the charge of incompetence sticks.

Yours faithfully,
IAN BANCROFT,
JOHN HERBECQ,
4 Melrose Road,
West Hill, SW18.
November 14.

From Mr Peter Jay

Sir, I have seldom read an article less deserving of publication in *The Times* than that by Mr Peter Kellner (November 13) on the abolition of the Civil Service Department. It is in sad contrast with your own serious and fair-minded leader.

The central theme of the article appears to have been that the Civil Service Department (CSD) was an excellent innovation, integral to the whole reform programme recommended in the Fulton report, which miscarried disastrously as a result of the resistance or incompetence of successive archetypal "amateurs" as official Heads of the Civil Service, namely Sir Wiliam Armstrong, Sir Douglas Allen and Sir Ian Bancroft. The truth has been precisely the reverse.

In 1968 the Civil Service indeed stood in need of substantial reform; and the Fulton committee rightly diagnosed the need for a recruiting, training and posting policy which recognised the growing importance of relevant professional skills and academic disciplines. The recommendations for the creation of a CSD, far from flowing logically from the analysis, still further from being "paramount", was a destructive irrelevance, spatchcocked into the general design of reform at the specific and arbitrary stipulation of the then Prime Minister.

My evidence for this is quite simply — and it is time now to record it — that Lord Fulton told me so on the day of the publication of the report, in reply to my astonished inquiry as to how such a misbegotten notion had found its way into such an otherwise valuable report. His exact words, as I recall them, were: "Because Harold Wilson told us to."

The eventual failure of the CSD to serve the public interest, rather than the vested and mandarin interests of its clients, flowed inevitably and predictably from the very nature of such an institution. My evidence, at least for its predictability, lies equally simply in the fact that it was predicted (in fact by myself) with awful precision in your own columns on July 1, 1968, as soon as the Fulton report was published.

It was, moreover, predicted on the grounds that it was bound, like all Ministries of Agriculture, to degenerate into a lobby for its clients' interests, unalloyed by the Treasury's practical concerns for economy and efficiency in aid of the policies of the Government of the day. These are precisely the causes which have led to the failure and have led the current Prime Minister, very wisely, to restore the only kind of organization that can provide unified and purposive responsibility for the management of public sector resources, namely the Treasury.

Space does not permit an extended contradiction of Mr Kellner's extraordinary, unjustified and despicable sneers at the late Lord Armstrong, to say nothing of sundry other manifestations of Mr Kellner's debt to the gossip writer school of political journalism directed at Lord Croham and Sir Ian Bancroft. Suffice it to say that, if there was any man alive in 1968 who could have made — and did make — any kind of workable sense, as an instrument for thoroughgoing reform, of Harold Wilson's thoughtless ransom to the Civil Service unions, it was William Armstrong, the most reflective, innovative, professional and courageous of postwar civil servants.

For Mr Kellner to deduce from Sir William's wish "to preserve what was best in the old system" a secret intention to "sabotage reform" shows only that Mr Kellner owes as little to the Aristotle school of logic as he apparently does to knowledge or understanding of Whitehall then or since.

Yours etc,
PETER JAY,
Garrick Club,
Garrick Street, WC2.
November 13.

Complaints on police

From the Chairman of the Police Complaints Board

Sir, I do not want to engage in a public argument about my admittedly speculative estimate of the possible cost of an independent organisation to investigate complaints against police officers, and I agree with Mr Antony Buck (November 6) that research is needed if changes which have been proposed to the present system are to be considered.

I am, however, concerned that there is a widespread misunderstanding of the nature and scale of police inquiries at present into complaints, and I suggest, respectfully, that this misunderstanding is reflected in the comparison which Mr Buck makes between the work of the Parliamentary Commissioner, who relies, as I understand it, on departments to investigate and answer allegations of maladministration in the first place, and the investigation of complaints against the police where the conduct complained of is a serious criminal offence.

The figure of 150-300 cases which I mentioned is the approximate number of complaints made annually involving death or serious injury. There are no figures available centrally, but we know that an investigation of the type mounted in the Blair Peach or James Kelly cases can be very costly. In one such case 10 officers were engaged for 45 weeks; in another over 30 officers were involved simultaneously at one stage in the investigation.

The complexity of an investigation is not related solely to the seriousness of the injury, and many less serious cases require the employment of several officers for several weeks, though many require less. A completely independent authority, such as has been suggested by the Police Federation, could have an annual case load of 2,400 if it confined itself only to cases in which assault was alleged, 7,400 cases if it concerned itself with all complaints currently submitted to the Police Complaints Board (including those of a non-criminal nature), or as many as 15,000 if it was also responsible for investigating those complaints which are at present withdrawn before they reach the point at which they would have come to the Board.

An operation on that scale would indeed be costly. If the introduction of a wholly independent organisation to investigate complaints is accompanied by a system of legal representation for the police officers complained against, as suggested by the Police Federation, then the costs would be greater again.

Yours faithfully,
CYRIL PHILIPS,
Chairman,
Police Complaints Board,
Waterloo Bridge House,
Waterloo Road, SE1.
November 9.

Scottish divorce

From Mr David Andren

Sir, I have read with considerable interest your leader on Scottish divorce-law reform (November 7). Your comments regarding the three-year "rule" for maintenance payments do not appear, to my untutored legal mind, to interpret the proposals of the Scottish Law Commission correctly.

If you look at clause 13(3) of the proposed Family Law (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Bill you will see the court has discretion to make orders for longer periods when it thinks this is necessary on the basis of the principles set out in clauses 9(1)(c) or (e).

Clause 9(1)(c) deals with the economic burden of caring for children after divorce and says this should be shared fairly between the parties. Clearly, this principle is intended to apply to one of the cases you have in mind, namely a mother with very young children.

Clause 9(e) deals with possible financial hardship following divorce. Again, it seems to me this would cover the second kind of case you have in mind, namely, that of a wife who gets divorced after a long marriage which is spent mainly looking after children, and whose prospects for gainful employment have been significantly reduced as a result of marriage.

The Scottish Law Commission are to be congratulated on producing an excellent report. In particular, they have recognised the hard truth that no single principle can be appropriate in all cases, but that the present state of Scottish divorce law involves not only an abdication by Parliament in favour of the judiciary, but also an abdication of collective responsibility in favour of a single judge.

This report, which is written in the kind of lucid language which even the layman can comprehend, deserves a wide audience. In particular, the emphasis on the need to make separate financial provision for children, and to consider whether matrimonial property was acquired before or during the marriage, are aspects of divorce law which are not dealt with adequately under the existing law.

This report merits careful study both north and south of the border.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID ANDREN,
7 Kensington Court Place, W8.
November 7.

Government investment in housing

From the President of the National Federation of Housing Associations and others

Sir, The need for more Government investment in housing has become urgent. House building is at its lowest level (excluding the war years) since the early 1920s. Although it is generally agreed that Britain needs an extra 300,000 homes each year, neither in 1980 nor in 1981 will half this figure be achieved. Inevitably a growing shortage of homes is beginning to emerge. At the same time, the job of modernizing run-down older property has slowed dramatically.

We welcome the Government's commitment to extend home ownership, But this does not meet the urgent, indeed increasingly desperate need for rented housing. Not only has the supply of rented housing been seriously affected by the reduced building programme, but the stock of existing accommodation owned by private landlords continues to decline by around 200,000 homes a year. Some 40 per cent of the remaining privately rented stock is in need of substantial improvement.

We see little prospect of any new private investment. For those who cannot possibly become owner-occupiers — the unemployed, those with low earnings, single parent families, elderly people, the disabled, and others with special needs — Government investment in rented housing is the only hope.

Public expenditure on housing makes good financial sense. Spending now on the improvement of deteriorating housing forestalls heavier costs or demolition later. Investment in housing helps to ease related problems which otherwise lead to heavier spending by the health and social services. Maintaining some momentum in the construction industry avoids the danger of its reaching so low a level that it suffers irreparable damage.

With unemployment in the construction industry at over 375,000 (and many more out of work in dependent trades), Government expenditure here would have a double benefit. Some of the money would be immediately recouped through reductions in social security benefits and the receipt of revenue from taxes. The employment dimension is particularly significant in the depressed inner-city areas where housing and unemployment problems coincide, for the building industry could rapidly take on unskilled men and Government action could reduce the tensions and frustrations in these neglected locations.

Alongside local authorities, housing associations have proved one means of tackling housing problems. Currently they are operating at only half the levels of the late 1970s.

The Government will soon be announcing the scale of their programme for next year. It is greatly to be hoped that their work in providing additional rented homes — mostly in newly-built sheltered schemes for the elderly and through rehabilitation in the older urban areas — will not be cut back.

In this field and in the wider context of the public sector, we urge the Government on both humanitarian and economic grounds to invest more, not less, in the nation's housing.

Yours faithfully,
GERALD ELLISON,
President, National Federation of Housing Associations,
GREENWOOD of Rossendale.
(Housing Centre Trust).
CHARLES GUY,
(Institute of Housing).
HYLTON,
(Help the Aged Housing Trust).
SEEBOHM,
(Age Concern).
SOPER,
(Shelter).
A. S. WINKLEY,
(Catholic Housing Aid Society).
30/32 Southampton Street, WC2.

Rejected babies

From Mr David G Lindsay

Sir, The reaction to the Arthur case further demonstrates our obsessive preference for moral pontification over the hard grind of seeking practical solutions.

Surely there must be some appropriately motivated charitable bodies capable of organizing a list of suitable substitute parents willing and able to take on the care and upbringing of babies rejected by their own parents at birth and providing the adoptive parents with any requisite financial resources and expert help?

Life, by its wholly misconceived approach to the recent case, has clearly disqualified itself, but, if the opinion polls (showing substantial support for the idea of keeping alive parent-rejected babies) are to be believed, a great deal of public (not government) help could be expected for such a project.

Deeds, not words, are called for.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID G LINDSAY,
36, Orchard Coombe,
Whitchurch Hill,
Reading, Berkshire.
November 9.

From Dr P. H. Walker

Sir, In spite of all that has been written in your columns in recent days about the attitudes they should have and the actions they should take, most hospital doctors and general practitioners will go on behaving towards their patients in the future more or less exactly as they have behaved towards them in the past — that is to say, they will continue to try just as hard to help some of them to die as they will to help others to live.

Right or wrong, these things are as they are, and will remain so, whatever your correspondents have to say on the matter.

Yours faithfully,
PETER H. WALKER,
The Health Centre,
Thatcham,
Newbury, Berkshire.
November 10.

Bar sinister?

From Mr R. M. Maxtone Graham

Sir, Lyon King of Arms, with his heralds, used to "fence" each new Scottish Parliament, and would ceremoniously "defend and forbid all persons whatsoever to make or occasion any trouble or molestation to this High Court of Parliament as they will answer at their highest perill." On January 14, 1707, Lyon's petition that he should be given official precedence in Great Britain (immediately after Garter King of Arms) was rejected by the Scots Parliament, who thought it "of no great consequence", and the matter was unwisely left to the discretion of Queen Anne, who did nothing about it!

The present Queen has power, under article 24 of the Act of Union, to give the Lord Lyon precedence outside Scotland, and under her prerogative to assign him some function at the state openings of Parliament in London (letter, November 11). He could fence it, as of old.

Yours faithfully,
R. M. MAXTONE GRAHAM,
6 Moat Sole, Sandwich, Kent.
November 11.

Matrimonial burdens

From Mr and Mrs R. Brain

Sir, We have decided, after studying the costings on page 1 today (November 11), and the distribution of household chores between us, that economic and domestic equilibrium would best be secured if we each paid the other £15.73½ per day.

Yours faithfully,
L. R. BRAIN,
R. BRAIN,
4 Badminton,
Galsworthy Road,
Kingston upon Thames, Surrey.

Mightier than the pen

From Mr Tom Phillips

Sir, I was interested to read Dorothy Hobson's article on Saturday, November 7, which sought to distinguish between popular and other culture and somewhat misleadingly argued that in the case of the former the public outcry over the attempt to kill off Meg Mortimer of *Crossroads* has marked the "emergence of a form of audience power" over mass-entertainment.

In the mid-eighteenth century, when word spread that Samuel Richardson, whose bestselling novel, *Clarissa*, was being published volume by volume, intended that his heroine's virtue should be rewarded in heaven rather than upon earth, there was a similar widespred outcry. Richardson received many letters from outraged readers pleading for the life of Clarissa, but he successfully resisted the pressure, to the great relief of all who now (mostly, alas, academics) read the book as one of the principal English eighteenth-century novels.

It was also in the eighteenth century that *King Lear* was rewritten with a happy ending because of the gratuitously shocking nature of Shakespeare's closing scene, and I am sure that there are many other instances, in this and other periods, to show that the debate about whether a story has any accountability to its audience, other than that resulting from the need for it to be read or seen in the first place, is considerably older than the present furore about *Crossroads*.

Yours faithfully,
TOM PHILLIPS,
91 St James' Drive, SW17.
November 9.

Touch of glory

From the Reverend J. M. Charles-Roux

Sir, I hope you will not consider impertinent that a foreigner should point out to you and to your Moscow Correspondent, that the canonization by the Russian Church in exile, of the martyred Tsar Nicholas II and his family, reported in *The Times* (November 6), raises to the Christian altars not only the first cousin of King George V, since the Dowager Empress of Russia, mother of the late Emperor, and Queen Alexandra were sisters, but also two granddaughters and five great-grandchildren of Queen Victoria; since the Empress, consort of Nicholas II, and her sister Elizabeth, who was, at the time of her martyrdom, a nun and the widow of Grand Duke Serge of Russia, were daughters of the devout and indeed saintly Princess Alice of Great Britain, who had married into the House of Hesse.

As, besides, the Russian Orthodox Church in exile is in communion with the Oecumenical Patriarch and hence with the Church of England as well as with the Church of Rome which considers the Orthodox East in no more that a state of schism and one moreover, since the lifting of the anathemas, no longer bitter but friendly, one may well wonder whether this canonization is not due to be automatically accepted by the Western churches. As a matter of fact, it seems to have been the continual practice, despite the divisions between Christians, to recognize each others' saints.

Thus is one not without some reason for believing that the holiness, now officially defined and proclaimed by the Russian Church in exile, of these Sovereigns and their family who were put to death because they were the incarnation of the Christian principles of the state, does validly reflect upon the House of Hesse and the British Crown, touching them with a ray of gentle Heavenly glory.

Yours sincerely in our Divine Saviour
JOHN MARIA CHARLES-ROUX,
St Etheldreda's, 14 Ely Place, EC1

COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
November 14: Today is the Anniversary of the Birthday of The Prince of Wales.

Royal engagements

The following engagements for December have been announced from Buckingham Palace:

1. The Duke of Edinburgh, patron and trustee, will attend a reception at Buckingham Palace for young people who have reached the gold standard in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award.
The Prince and Princess of Wales will dine with the Speaker at the Commons.
Princess Anne will attend the annual dinner of the Gloucestershire branch of the Royal College of Midwives at the Pump Room, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

2. The Prince and Princess of Wales, Duke and Duchess of Cornwall, will visit Duchy property in Cornwall.
The Prince of Wales, Honorary Commodore, HM Coastguard, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will open the Coastguard Maritime Rescue Co-ordination Centre, Falmouth, Cornwall.
The Duke of Edinburgh will attend a dinner given by the Jewish Deaf Association at Glaziers' Hall.

2-3. Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief, The Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regiment, will visit the 1st Battalion at Hemer BAOR.

3. The Duke of Edinburgh, a trustee of the National Maritime Museum, will attend a trustees' meeting at the museum, Greenwich.
The Queen will hold an investiture.
The Duke of Edinburgh, Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, will visit the Army Scaling Authority, the REME Publications Centre and the REME Data Centre in Woolwich.
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend a reception at Guildhall to celebrate the centenary of the London Chamber of Commerce.
The Duke of Edinburgh will attend a dinner given by the Royal Navy Club in the Porter Tun Room, Whitbreads.

4-5. Princess Anne, Colonel-in-Chief, 14th/20th King's Hussars, will visit the regiment at Hohne, BAOR.

6. The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend a concert, in aid of the Britten Foundation at Tetbury Church, Gloucestershire.

6-11. The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Federation Equestre Internationale, will attend the federation's general assembly in Vienna.

7. The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the annual dinner of the Chippenham Christmas Fat Stock Show at the Neeld Hall, Chippenham, Wiltshire.

8. The Queen will inspect a representative detachment of the 10th Signal Regiment, Royal Corps of Signals at Buckingham Palace.
The Princess of Wales will visit St Mary's Church of England Primary School, Tetbury, Gloucestershire.

9. The Queen will visit the Baltic Exchange and lunch in the Queen's Room on the 25th anniversary of her opening the room.
Princess Anne, Chancellor of London University, will attend a wives' club charity fashion show at Imperial College.

10. Princess Anne will attend the Festival of Carols organized by the National Children's Home for the International Year of Disabled People at Christ Church, Oxford.

11. The Prince of Wales will present wings to No 97 Maritime Helicopter Observers Course at HMS Osprey, Portland.
The Queen will visit Parmiter's School at their new site in Garston, Watford, and will lay a foundation stone.

13. The Prince and Princess of Wales will attend a service in Gloucester Cathedral.
The Prince of Wales, president, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend the Friends of Covent Garden Christmas party at the Royal Opera House.

14. The Duke of Edinburgh will visit Field Aviation at Heathrow.
The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Royal Society of Arts, will present the presidential awards for design management, the Albert Medal and the Benjamin Franklin Medal at the Royal Society of Arts.

15. The Duke of Edinburgh will visit the Burubako Workshop, Southwark.

16. The Duke of Edinburgh will attend the Fleet Street Press Club luncheon at the Connaught Rooms.
The Duke of Edinburgh, patron and trustee, will attend a reception at Buckingham Palace for young people who have reached the Gold standard in the Duke of Edinburgh's award.
The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will attend a carol recital at Fishmongers' Hall in aid of the British Sailors' Society.

21. The Prince of Wales, president, the Prince's Trust, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, will attend a Christmas celebration in Guildford Cathedral, Surrey.

A service of thanksgiving for the life of Mr George Pulay will be held at St Bride's, Fleet Street, on Thursday, November 19, at noon.

Looking for Anglican view on baby dilemma

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Roman Catholic Church moved promptly into the public forum as national discussion was starting about the meaning of the Dr Arthur case, and a distinct point of view, "the Catholic position", has been well registered in the public mind.

The Roman Catholic bishops took the trouble at their autumn conference to draw up a general statement on the medical treatment of handicapped babies, and Cardinal Hume made himself available for newspaper and television reporting.

The General Synod and other parts of the central machinery of the Church of England, have had an equal opportunity to enter the lists of public debate, but have declined to do so. At an anecdotal level, at least one observer finds that while the ethics of this case have been dominating private Roman Catholic conversation in the last 10 days, Anglican spontaneous interest lies elsewhere.

That contrast does not necessarily have to be interpreted in the Roman Catholic Church's favour, except to the extent that it is fairly obviously an advantage, in an age of instant media reaction, to be a body with precise views, and to be used to stating them firmly and clearly. A body whose reaction to a moral issue is to set up a working party — the Anglican way — may avoid the traps of simplification and explore more thoroughly the shades of grey; but it will miss the bus of peak public interest. So far, however, not even a working party has emerged from the Anglican shadows.

The contrast between the two is more of style than of content. Below the appearances, there is less unequivocal unanimity in the Roman church, and more argument; and had the Church of England attempted an instant statement, it would not have differed very much from the Roman Catholic bishops' five principles.

If it had differed at all, the point at issue would almost certainly have been the very point that Roman Catholic experts seem least sure of, the meaning of the term "neglect" and the difference between "neglect" and "inactivity" in describing the minimal medical treatment prescribed for the baby in the Arthur case.

To say "neglected is wrong", as the Roman Catholic bishops said, is almost tautologous, as the word is morally biased in a negative direction already. If it was their intention to point out that the fashionable distinction between killing and letting die was a false one, it may have been useful to remind the medical profession of something the English criminal law already knows. But the bishops did not throw much more light on this central issue than that.

More interesting questions await the Anglican working party approach, for which the bishops' statement would be a valuable starting point. There has been no discussion, for instance, of a point of particular interest to religious men and women — the nature of Down's syndrome and society's reaction to it.

Such children, by all accounts, are handicapped intellectually but extraordinarily gifted in the emotional and affective dimension of human personality; very many parents talk of Down's syndrome children as special treasures, real blessings. This is not sheer sentimentally, but an insight waiting to be developed; and it is a reflection on society that the defective aspect has received so much more attention than the especially talented aspect.

While clear public statements are necessary, and the Roman Catholic statement serves very well, that and the criminal law do not seem to provide a complete framework for the determination of extremely hard ethical issues in modern medicine. Here is an area, particularly connected with the moral theologian Professor Gordon Dunstan, which also cries out for further examination. His approach would be to leave as much responsibility as possible with the doctor, while providing every means for that responsibility to be discharged as well as possible.

It is suggested, a Roman Catholic source has stated, that the present system of hospital "ethics committees" could be enlarged in scope to deal with the treatment of handicapped babies, as they now deal with experimental medicine. Through that kind of structure, a doctor in a dilemma could turn to a representative and expert panel of his colleagues, more familiar than he may be with the intricacies of moral philosophy, in order to obtain guidance and support.

They could listen to Roman Catholic official teachings, and no doubt also the views of Professor A. J. Ayer (though they would lean far more, it seems likely, towards the former). They could, in fact, take steps to publicize in general terms some of the most difficult moral issues, for public ignorance breeds suspicion and distrust, the least favourable climate for good doctoring.

OBITUARY

THE REV ROBERT BRADFORD
MP for Belfast South

The Rev Robert Bradford, MP, who was assassinated on November 14 in Belfast while talking to constituents at a local community centre, had been Unionist member of Parliament for South Belfast since 1974. He was 40.

Bradford, who was a Methodist minister, had been a strong critic of the IRA during his parliamentary career. He had advocated the death penalty for terrorists convicted of murdering members of the security forces and was a strong supporter of the principle of Ulster's being put on a war footing so that known terrorists could be dealt with in this context.

A prominent member of the Orange Order he had planned moves with the Rev Ian Paisley to counter the success of the IRA propaganda campaign in the United States.

Robert John Bradford was born in 1941 and attended Queen's University Belfast. A keen footballer — a pastime he was to continue at Westminster — he gained his soccer blue while at Queen's. He was ordained a Methodist minister at the age of 22.

An unsuccessful Vanguard candidate in the elections for the Northern Ireland Assembly in 1973 he entered Parliament for the first time in the general election of February 1974 when he was elected United Ulster Unionist Coalition MP for Belfast South with a 4,000 majority over the Ulster Unionist pro-Assembly candidate. The absence of a UU pro-Assembly presence in the general election of October that year saw Bradford home for the UUUC with a majority increased to over 18,000 over the Alliance runner-up.

Bradford initially remained loyal to Mr Craig, the Vanguard leader when he and three colleagues in the Ulster Convention were expelled from the UUUC for advocating an emergency power sharing government with the Social Democratic and Labour Party. But he eventually came to feel that this position was untenable in the light of his election pledges not to countenance power sharing with the SDLP under any circumstances, and applied to join the official Unionists in November 1975. It was as an OUP candidate that he fought the general election in South Belfast in 1979 retaining the seat by a majority of over 17,000.

As his parliamentary career went on Bradford became known as one of the most outspoken critics of any idea of accommodation with the IRA. In February 1979 he asked Mrs Thatcher to boycott the summit of European leaders in Dublin unless the Irish government agreed to extradite people known to have committed terrorist offences in the North. He was an ardent advocate of greater use of the SAS in the province and in a debate on capital punishment in the Commons in July 1979 he had prophetically stated that any Ulster MP voting in favour of the death penalty would very likely find himself a target of the IRA.

In February this year he had asked the Home Secretary, Mr William Whitelaw, to allow the Treason Act of 1351 to be invoked to enable the death penalty to be used against terrorists convicted of murdering members of the security forces.

Though himself a prominent official Unionist, Bradford had remained close friends with the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the rival Democratic Unionist Party, and was planning a propaganda trip to the United States with him next year to promote the Unionist cause.

On social matters Bradford was very much a conservative and had opposed the reform of Ulster's laws on homosexuality — which are much stricter than those of the rest of the United Kingdom. In the sphere of religion he was a sworn opponent of ecumenicalism.

During his career at Westminster Bradford retained his enthusiasm for football and was a member of the parliamentary team.

He had been well aware that his life was at risk owing to his anti-IRA stance but had continued to hold "surgeries" for his constituents, like the one at which he was murdered.

He is survived by his wife, Nora, and a seven-year-old daughter, Claire.

Brian Harris

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, with his wife, Fiona, leaving St Thomas's Hospital, London, yesterday, with their week-old baby, Kate.

Service reunion

RAF Air Electronics Officers
The 25th anniversary of the formation of the RAF air Electronics Branch was celebrated at a reunion reception held at RAF, Finningley, on Saturday. Wing Commander I. E. Francis, RAF, Officer Commanding, Air Electronics and Air Engineer School, presided.

Luncheon

Keele University
The Vice-Chancellor of Keele University, Dr David Harrison was host at a a luncheon given at the North Stafford Hotel, Stoke on Trent on Saturday in honour of Professor Fei Hsiao-Tung, of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, this year's Huxley lecturer of the Royal Anthropological Institute. Others present included:
The Lord Mayor of Stoke on Trent, Mr P Croisllie, Professor R Frankenberg, Dr F Celoria, Mr J R Northard and Mr D Halfpenny.

Service dinner

Cornwall Light Infantry
The annual Cornwall dinner of The Light Infantry Officer's Club was held at the Falmouth Hotel on Saturday. Colonel T M Braithwaite, Deputy Colonel of the Light Infantry, presided. Professor A C Thomas, Director of the Institute of Cornish Studies and Trustee of the DCLI Museum, was a guest. Major-General D N H Tyacke and officers of The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry and The Light Infantry attended.

Meeting

Order of Christian Unity
The annual general meeting of the Order of Christian Unity was held at Bible House on Saturday. The Marchioness of Lothian, president, presided and the speakers were Group Captain Leonard Cheshire, VC, OM, and Mrs Pat Seed.

Memorial meeting

General M. Dayan
A memorial meeting for General Moshe Dayan was held on November 12 at the House of Commons, under the auspices of the Britain-Israel Parliamentary Group. Among the speakers were Field Marshal Lord Carver, Lord Weidenfeld, the Hon Greville Janner, QC, MP, Mr Julian Amery, MP, and Mr Arthur Bottomley, MP.

Dinner

Royal College of General Practitioners
The president and members of council of the Royal College of General Practioners held their annual dinner at 14 Princes Gate on Friday. The speakers were Miss Marghanita Laski, Mr Peter Jay and Dr Alastair Donald. Guests included the Baroness Masham of Ilton, Lord and Lady Hunt of Fawley, Sir James and Lady Cameron and Mr Ellis Stanning.

Music machine sells to the tune of £58,000

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

Enthusiasts from all over Europe descended on Christie's South Kensington on Saturday to carry off the music machines collected by Claes O. Friberg.

The entire contents of his Mekanisk Musik Museum, until recently one of the big tourists attractions of Copenhagen, came under the hammer in a gruelling auction which lasted from 11.30 am until 6 pm.

A rare Weber Maesto orchestrion sold for £58,000 (estimate £60,000 to £80,000) and returns to the Continent, although Christie's would not name the buyer. Developed by the Weber brothers in the 1920s it plays mechanically a piano, mandolin, xylophone, violin, cello, flute, saxophone, clarinet, oboe, trumpet, drums and castanets.

The Hupfield model C orchestrion, combining a piano and three violins went at £35,000 (estimate £20,000 to £25,000) to a private museum in Lichtensteig, Switzerland.

Prices for lesser machines were even more surprising than those for the grand contraptions. A crystal set with sloping control panel made £70 (estimate £30 to £40), an Orpheus mechanical zither £1,500 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000) and a German pfennig-in-the-slot hen that clucks as it lays eggs £320 (estimate £200 to £300).

All but 2 per cent of the sale was sold.

The devotion of Americans to the art of the early settlers was again underlined in New York over the weekend. Sotheby's sold a collection of Shaker furniture and related artefacts formed by William L. Lassiter (16 per cent unsold).

They scored a new auction price record for Shaker furniture when a pine tall-case clock by Benjamin Youngs, of Watervliet, New York, dating from around 1806 sold for $26,400 (estimate $20,000 to $30,000) or £13,750.

Even more popular was the Howard and Jean Lipman collection of American folk art and painted furniture (1 per cent unsold). A carved and painted pine blanket chest from Connecticut of around 1825 was bid to $40,700 (estimate $8,000 to $10,000) or £21,198 by a Massachusetts dealer. Even a valentine composed of cut-out paper and watercolour around 1820 secured a bid of $15,400 (estimate $4,000 to $5,000) or £8,021.

Sotheby's marathon sale of modern prints in New York finished with 16 per cent unsold. A Picasso linoleum cut of 1958, "Buste de femme d'apres Cranach", made $99,000 (estimate $90,000 to $100,000) or £51,563 to a Japanese dealer.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
REAR-ADMIRAL: A S George to be Director of Dockyard Production and Support, Oct 26.
CAPTAINS: A J Richmond to MOD as DNAP, May 7, 1982; N A D Grant to Centurion as Capt Naval Drafting, Mar [illegible], 1982.
SURGEON CAPTAIN: G C Sharpe to Nelson as Fleet Dental Surgn to CINCFLEET, Dec 1.
COMMANDERS: C W Roddis to be Cdr SM10, Jan 12, 1982; G N I Harvey to staff of FONAC, Feb 25, 1982; P B Rover to Seahawk as Cdr Flying Trng, Nov 17.
CHAPLAINS: Rev M J Smith to Plymouth as Sqdn Chpln 6th Frigate Sqdn, Feb 2, 1982; the Rev A Heardsmore to Newcastle as Sqdn Chapln 3rd Destroyer Sqdn, Feb 19, 1982; Rev C A French to Avenger as Sqdn Chapln 4th Frigate Sqdn, Mar 4, 1982; the Rev H S Griffiths to Centurion, Jan 19, 1982; the Rev C M Noyce to HM Naval Base Portsmouth, Mar 9, 1982; the Rev R C Sweet to Dryad, Mar 19, 1982.

ROYAL MARINES
MAJORS: T P T Donkin to RM Plymouth for HQ Cdo Forces as GSO1, June 1, 1982; S T Southby-Tailyour to RM Plymouth as OC Garrison Coy, July 2, 1982; D J Minords — for FOFS and for duties in RMB Stonehouse with COMAW, Dec 14.
Retirements
COMMANDER: W H Stewart, Dec 20.
CHAPLAIN: Rev P Woodhall, Jan 3.

ROYAL MARINES
COLONEL: D N Slater, Feb 2, 1982.

The Army
COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT: General Sir George Cooper to be Colonel The Queen's Gurkha Engineers, Nov 12.
MAJOR-GENERAL: J C Reilly to 4 Armoured Div as GOC, Nov 20.
BRIGADIER: I Mackay to S of Y (Warminster) as Comdt, Nov 17.
COLONELS: J U H Burke to DA Malaysia, Nov 1981; R S Halford to 6 Dent Gp as CO, Nov 10; R M Harms to HQ Landsoutheast (BAE) as Col GB Org and Trg Branch, Nov 20; J F J Johnston to 4 Armd Div HQ & Sig Regt as Col AQ, Nov; H D H Parker to PAH Wroughton as Cons Surg, Nov 16.
LIEUTENANT-COLONELS: G G Arnold RHA to HQ NORTHAG as MA to CinC, Nov 16; R P Craig RAMC to QEMH Woolwich as Cons Surg, Nov 16; D C J Goodban RAEC to I of AE as Lecturer, Nov 16; W R Greenwood RAEC to RCB as Ed Adv, Nov 20; B C Jackman 2 GR to NDC as GSO1(DS), Nov 16; C D Parkinson RADC to 12 Dent Gp as Dent Offr, Nov 17; C B K Smeeton, Green Howards to 6 UDR as CO, Nov 17; T E M Stoneham RA to MOD as GSO1, Nov 21; H A Warren RTR to UK CICC as GSO1, Nov 20.

Royal Air Force
GROUP CAPTAINS: P V Mayall to MOD (Central Staffs) for Staff Duties, Nov 20; C E Evans, RAF Lyneham as Stn Cdr, Nov 20.
WING COMMANDERS: K Chapman to Army Staff College Camberley on DS, Nov 16; D C Kingsman to HQ 38 Gp as Wg Cdr AT Ops, Nov 16; M S Wild to RAF Church Fenton as Chf Instr Nov 16.

Forthcoming marriages

Viscount Melville and Miss F. M. Stilgoe
The engagement is announced between Robert David Ross, son of the late Hon. Robert Dundas and of Mrs Gerald Sanderson, of Keltie Castle, Dunning, Perthshire, and Fiona Margaret daughter of the late Mr Roger Kirkpatrick Stilgoe and of Mrs Stilgoe, of Derby House, Stogumber, Taunton, Somerset.

Mr J. C. Parsons and the Hon A. Manningham-Buller
The engagement is announced between John Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs A. Christopher Parsons, of Hatchwood House, Odiham, Hampshire, and Anne, daughter of Viscountess Dilhorne, of 6 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, EC4, and the late Viscount Dilhorne.

Mr H. W. Bovill and Miss O. M. Whitehead
The engagement is announced between Hugo William, eldest son of Mr and Mrs W. G. Bovill, of Woodham Mortimer Grange, Maldon, Essex, and Oriel Marie, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. W. Whitehead of Sheering Hall, Takeley, Essex.

Mr M. R. M. Gibson and Miss J. E. Fraser
The engagement is announced between Maurice Ronald Mackenzie, eldest son of Mr and Mrs James Gibson, Inverewe House, Poolewe Wester-Ross, and Jayne Elizabeth, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. A. Fraser, Craiglockhart Road, Edinburgh.

Mr N. Kuhn and Miss S. L. Mason
The engagement is announced between Nicholas younger son of Mrs M. Kuhn, of 64 Highgate, West Hill, N6 and the late Mr A. W. Kuhn, and Sue, youngest daughter of Vice-Admiral and Mrs Dennis Mason, of East Meon, Hampshire.

Mr R. A. C. Latham and Miss D. J. MacKenzie
The engagement is announced between Richard son of Mr and Mrs Michael Latham, of Radlett, Hertfordshire, and Juliet, daughter of Mr and Mrs Alexander MacKenzie, of Canonbury, London, N1.

Mr P. A. Moodie and Miss K. M. Pigott
The engagement is announced between Sandy son of Mr and Mrs D. G. Moodie, of Bridge of Weir, Renfrewshire, and Karen, daughter of Dr. and Mrs Brian Pigott, of London.

Marriages

Mr W. P. Jager and Miss M. Faulkner
The marriage took place on Saturday, November 14, 1981, at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Hayes, Kent, between Mr Paul Jager and Miss Mary Faulkner.

Brigadier R. W. M. Lister and Mrs M. Ridley
The marriage took place quietly on November 14 between Brigadier Bob Lister and Mrs Jenny Ridley.

Wing Commander W. W. Loxton and Mrs M. Crosbie
The marriage took place quietly on November 14 between Wing Commander W. W. Loxton and Mrs Peggy Crosbie.

Lord Mayor's engagements

The following are some of the Lord Mayor's engagements for this week:

Today: Lord Mayor's banquet, Guildhall, 6.45.

Tomorrow: Presentation of hat to the Lord Mayor by the Master and Wardens of the Feltmakers' Company, Mansion House, 11.

Wednesday: Attends St Cecilia's Festival service, Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct, 11.

Thursday: Presides at Court of Common Council, Guildhall, 1.

Friday: Receives members of National Consultative Council for Jordan, Mansion House, 10.

Progress of legislation

Commons, Nov 9: Social Security and Housing Benefits Bill read a first time. Nov 12: Transport (Finance) Bill read a first time.

Lords, Nov 10: Civil Jurisdiction and Judgments Bill, Mental Health Bill, Harbours (Scotland) Bill, Pet Animals Act 1951 (Amendment) Bill, and Shops Bill all read a first time. Nov 11: Agricultural Training Board Bill, Industrial Training Bill and Sex Discrimination Bill all read a first time. Nov 12: County of Avon Bill and Derbyshire Bill read the third time and passed.

Parliament this week

Commons. Today (2.30): Civil Aviation (Amendment) Bill and Nuclear Industry (Finance) Bill, second readings. Motion on statement on the young workers scheme. Tomorrow (2.30): Shipbuilding Bill, second reading. Motion on British Shipbuilders Borrowing Powers (Increase of Limit) Order. Motion on European document on protection of laying hens kept in battery cages. Wednesday (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on Government's destructive policy towards higher education. Motion on Redundancy Fund (Advances out of the National Loans Fund) Order. Thursday (2.30): Debate on Opposition motion on Scottish economy and industry. Friday (9.30): Debate on report of Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure.

Birthdays today

Lord Redmayne, former Conservative MP and deputy chairman of the House of Fraser, who is 71.

Mr Willie Carson, 39; the Right Rev Dr C. R. Claxton, 78; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Conrad Collier, 86; Dr R. M. B. MacKenna, 78; Professor R. C. Sutcliffe, 77; Sir Edward Tomkins, 66; Professor B. A. Wortley, 74.

Cathedral appeal

The Duke of Devonshire yesterday launched a £70,000 appeal for repairs to the roof and ceiling of Derby Cathedral. He said the cathedral was one of the most underestimated, least recognized and least endowed in England.

25 Years Ago

From The Times of Wednesday, November 14, 1956

U.N. cease-fire force

From Our Special Correspondent
Port Said, Nov. 13.—Early this morning the long-awaited representatives of the United Nations arrived here from Haifa in the Royal Navy landing craft Striker and were welcomed by Lieut.-General Sir Hugh Stockwell, Commander of the Anglo-French forces. They included eight members of Major-General Burns's observer group to supervise the cease-fire on the front at El Cap, two radio operators, and one transport officer as well as one Australian and one French officer who will stay in the Port Said area "to facilitate liaison between the Anglo-French force and the incoming UN police units". The UN party is made up of Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Dutch and Belgian officers led by a Dane. As the Striker tied up they could be seen in a group in a colourful variety of khaki, grey and blue uniforms busily photographing the photographers who were photographing them.

Latest wills

Rennie, Sir John Ogilvy of Belgravia London, former head of the Secret Intelligence Service, MI6, left estate valued at £129,978 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Bramall, Mr Albert Aldene of Dore, Sheffield, company director £307,092
Bridgford, Mr William Charles of Leigh, Greater Manchester, optician £271,978
Clarke, Mrs Grace Dorothy of Halesowen, West Midlands £251,636

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

The Beaujolais Primeur Race (a competition to see how fast the French can get rid of their new Beaujolais) should not blind us to the other interesting wine races which go on every year, usually unreported. Here is the pick of the crop.

The Vieux Beaujolais Race: Exactly the same as the Beaujolais Nouveau Race, except that as the wines have to mature, the winner is the team that arrives last. The 1974 race finished last week, the winner being an English narrow boat team who have been chugging along French canals for the last seven years, hopelessly lost most of the time. None of the contestants in the 1975 race has arrived yet. The record winning time is an amazing 11 years, set by an Italian team who went round the world three times before arriving. They had drunk most of the wine en route, but had just enough left to qualify.

The Spanish Cork Race: The best cork comes from Spain. It comes from Spain in large raft convoys (slabs of cork bing pulled by tugs) round the Portuguese coast and up the river Gironde, and every year the first tug to arrive with the new season's cork is awarded the Grand Prix de Bouchon d'Or. The flotilla of gaily bedecked cork rafts is a spectacular sight at sea, especially during storms, when up to 40 per cent of the crop can be lost, which is why almost all of it now comes overland.

The Kingsley Amis Memorial Hangover Article Prize: Awarded annually to the journalist who manages to publish the first seasonal magazine piece about the myths and facts of curing hangovers. This year's prize has already been won by Kingsley Amis, for a piece reprinted from last year in the summer number of the *Hong-kong Wine Digest*. The winner, incidentally, must always come to the conclusion that there are no real cures for hangovers but that they are good excuses for having a hair of the dog.

The Great Northern Bitter Race: A recently instituted event. Not so much a race, more a contest for which northern brewery can introduce the most unlikely-sounding new brew. This year's hot contenders are Gradgrind's New Improved Thundermaster, Heckthwistle's Grand Old Gumblaster, Clifton-Taylor's Monumental Stucco-Stripper and Ilkley Moor Bar Tat Decor Special.

The Nobel Wine Prize: Given to the wine each year which is thought to have done most for world peace. This year it was awarded to a dissident Yugoslav wine which is made in Mexico City by an Expatriate Yugoslav in quantities of less than 400 litres each year.

The Theatre Interval Drink Prize: Awarded to any London theatre bar which manages to serve all its customers in any interval before the next act begins. Not awarded since 1978.

The Wine Snob Race: Each year english wine critics attemp to produce new phrases to describe wine which have not been used before, and are rushed to the French vineyards for immediate circulation. This year's contenders include:-

"This wine can't make up its mind what it wants to be".

"It's so indecisive".

"I think it's a social democratic wine".

"I'm not sure, but I think this wine has lurched to the left".

"I wouldn't care to go three rounds with this wine".

"Another wine that's had a severe argument with the umpire".

"This wine has suffered badly from social deprivation".

"Society is largely to blame for this wine".

"We are all guilty for this wine".

"I'm afraid this wine wouldn't last two weeks in the West End".

"I can't see this one getting to the World Cup finals".

"The sort of wine they used in the Borgias series".

PROFESSOR SIR DOUGLAS HUBBLE

Professor Sir Douglas Hubble, KBE, MD, FRCP, died on November 6 at the age of 80. Starting from general practice, he became a leading figure in clinical and academic paediatrics, specialising in endocrinology. He was an effective and respected university administrator and an inspiration to medical students of all ages.

Born on Christmas Day 1900, Douglas Vernon Hubble studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital and in 1926 entered general practice in Derby. In 1932 he became physician to the Derbyshine Children's Hospital while continuing his general practice and in 1934 he was also appointed physician to the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary. He soon gained a local and then a national reputation as a consulting physician with particular expertise in endocrinology.

A series of papers on this subject, elegantly written and of a high scientific standard, attracted wide interest and in 1957, at a relatively late age, he was appointed to the Chair of Paediatrics at the University of Birmingham.

At the time this was regarded as an unorthodox appointment but it was a brilliant success. Although unfamiliar with the worlds of teaching hospital and university, he quickly demonstrated a mastery of clinical teaching, a flair for administration and a capacity to prosecute and inspire clinical and laboratory research. After only five years in Birmingham he was appointed Dean of the Medical School. A prodigious worker, he successfully combined this post with his professorial and clinical work and the directorship of the new Institute of Child Health, which was largely his creation.

Douglas Hubble was a clear thinker, writer ("a compulsive scribbler" were his words) and public speaker with a concern for the correct word as well as a flair for the *bon mot*. He was a respected Johnsonian scholar. It was therefore appropriate that he became Public Orator to Birmingham University in 1962 and during the next four years he produced s series of scholarly and witty citations. He was in world-wide demand as a lecturer and he rarely refused, for he enjoyed travel, especially meeting professionals at all levels and had the attractive quality of always appearing to be unhurried. He was a generous and thoughtful host and the term "clubbable Hubble" was an affectionate and grateful compliment.

At 67 he was not ready for the retirement which was compulsory because of his age. His appointment as Dean of the medical school by the Haile Selassie I University, Addis Abbaba for three years was mutually advantageous and was followed by a well deserved KBE in 1971. He had been appointed CBE in 1966 and was made Professor Emeritus of Birmingham University.

In 1928 he married Marie Arnott Bryce who predeceased him by a few months. They had three daughters, who survive him.

MR WILLIAM JAMES

Mr William James, CBE, FRICS, died on November 8 at the age of 68.

His death deprives not only the quantity surveying section of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors but the whole building industry of a wise, sympathetic and innovatory mind.

He had gained, in his presidency of that section in 1959, the highest honour his confreres could pay, but his contribution extended beyond the bounds of his profession as, for instance, in the leading part played in founding the RICS junior organisation.

In these and many other fields (which included arbitration — he was president (1970), of the institute of Arbitrators) James made a contribution matched only by his remarkable energy and personal modesty.

Born on March 28 1913, the second son of the Rev. W. F. James, latterly rector of East Harling, Norfolk, William James was educated at Merchant Taylors and Cranleigh schools, before joining the south London building firm of F. & H. F. Higgs.

Later, in 1933 he joined the office of Gardiner & Theobald as an assistant and on qualifying in 1935 as quantity surveyor RICS, went into partnership with W. S. Crosher who had retired as chief quantity surveyor of the QS department of the Air Ministry, and his son W. R. Crosher.

For his institution, James was concerned with initiating work on fee scales and forms of tender for nominated subcontracts and suppliers; a study group on the cost of buildings; and a technical information service. To meet the needs of men who had been unable to sit the qualifying examinations, he was instrumental in setting up a Society of Surveying Technicians.

"Bill" James's innate sympathy with the young (in whose hands he saw the future of his profession resting) was shown by his work in the educational field. He was a valued member of the Noel Hall joint committee on building industry training which advocated closer links in the tecchnical education of architects, surveyors and builders, and served from 1958-9 on the board of Building Education. He was prominent in setting up the Junior Liaison Organisation, a lively group of young professionals dedicated to establishing closer liaison between the partners in the construction process.

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Doubts of Stockman, page 15

Business News

THE TIMES Monday November 16 1981

Howe in talks to liberalize insurance

From Peter Norman
Brussels, Nov 15

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, has called his fellow EEC finance ministers to a special meeting here on Tuesday to try to unblock negotiations on liberalizing the European insurance market. There are signs that West Germany may be softening its resistance to change.

Commission proposals for a new directive that would open up the EEC market for large scale non-life insurance have become deadlocked in the Council of Ministers, with Britain and Holland advocating freedom for EEC insurers to contract cross-frontier business in the face of opposition from the other member states.

But this week, the ministers will be presented with West German compromise proposals which appear to go some way towards meeting Britain's demands for a more liberal regime.

According to diplomatic sources in Brussels, the West Germans have relaxed their previous stand that supervisory authorities inside the EEC must be given prior notification of the details of an insurance contract when the party wishing to obtain insurance turns for cover to an insurer from another Community country.

Britain has always insisted that such provisions in a highly competitive and fast-moving business such as industrial, professional and commercial insurance would amount to exclusion of foreign insurers from within the Community.

Whether the German proposals prove on closer inspection to be sufficient to get the negotiations moving again remains to be seen.

But the question of prior notification has emerged over the past 11 months as the key obstacle to forging a liberal directive. However, there are many other problems to be solved, such as the tax regime for insurance contracts and the rights of branches and agencies to write cross-frontier business.

State may bail out private steel makers

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

The Government could release public funds to bail out Britain's recession-hit independent steel makers.

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Industry Secretary, is under pressure to announce whether or not a special aid scheme will get the go-ahead before the end of this month.

Cabinet members are due to discuss the terms on which a limited aid scheme could be accommodated and justified later this week. Mr Jenkin is thought to be more sympathetic than Sir Keith Joseph, his predecessor, to the pleas for aid to promote restructuring and rationalization and to provide some counter-balance to the near £2,000m poured into the British Steel Corporation over the past two years.

The Prime Minister and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, will have to be convinced that aid will not expose the Government to a stream of requests from other sectors of recession-battered industry which would undermine the foundation of their tough non-interventionist industrial policy.

Any aid would be small compared to that received by the British Steel Corporation, although according to some industry sources up to £60m could be involved. Any such funds are likely to be restricted only to companies whose products overlap with BSC. These so-called Treaty of Paris products account for about one-third of total sales made by the independent companies.

The most likely aid route would be the 1972 Industry Act with provision of funds linked directly to the Paris Treaty which established the European Coal and Steel Community. The funds would be used for the restructuring of activities in the overlap areas.

So far this year 11,000 private sector workers have been made redundant and companies need funds for enhanced redundancy payments to those workers who are likely to be affected by further reorganization.

The EEC Commission has to approve such aid, although no serious objections are likely since the Commission is heavily involved in promoting restructuring throughout the community to eliminate over-capacity and stabilize the market.

Earlier this year, the British Government was among the advocates of a new code on state aid to the steel industry which was adopted by the Council of Ministers and which laid down a timetable for the phasing-out of subsidies and a return to normal commercial disciplines.

But in recent talks with Mr Jenkin, leaders of the British Independent Steel Producers' Association emphasized their worries that the future of several private sector companies was being threatened by the Government's continuing subsidization of BSC.

They argued that, by funding only the corporation as part of the Europe-wide efforts, the Government was contravening the spirit, if not the letter, of the EEC code. The state aid decision included provisions for an even-handed treatment of the entire steel industry in each member state.

World recession threat to Britain

By Melvyn Westlake

A deterioration in the world economy could pose a new threat to Britain when the worst of the domestic recession appears to have passed.

City analysts are becoming increasingly gloomy about the international economic outlook as the effects of high interest rates and tough policies take their toll in the main industrialized nations.

Forecasts from City stockbrokers Phillips and Drew predict that output in the non-Communist industrial world will rise by only 1.5 to 2 per cent in 1982, compared with an average of about 3.5 per cent in the 1970s. This would be a little better than the 1.25 per cent increase in output expected this year but less than that predicted only a few weeks ago.

Economists at Phillips and Drew are much gloomier about prospects in both the United States and West Germany, which are among Britain's biggest markets. The output of goods and services in the United States is expected to expand by only 1 per cent next year—only half the rate of growth likely this year and not much more than halt the level which had been expected previously for 1982.

At the same time, only a slight pick-up is expected in Europe in 1982. The forecast growth in West Germany has also been halved, for the year as a whole, with a further fall in the country's output foreseen during the first half of 1982.

Another City stockbroker, Simon and Coates, has revised downwards its forecast growth for the United States next year, although it is less pessimistic than some other analysts. However, it is gloomier about the outlook for output in Britain. Neither broker sees Britain achieving more than 1 per cent growth in 1982 after two years of contraction.

This bleak picture is likely to be confirmed by economists of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development next month when it produces its own forecasts. These will be presented to the economic policy committee meeting this week.

Last summer, OECD economists were predicting that economic recovery in the industrial world would be modest and hesitant because of strong deflationary forces acting on major countries. It now seems likely that even this forecast could prove too optimistic.

Dr Paul Neild, chief economist at Phillips and Drew, says in the latest *World Investment Review* that despite the agreement to freeze oil prices, prospects for world activity are discouraging, with the United States leading the world down.

The cause is the lagged effect of high interest rates combined with tight fiscal policies pursued in most countries in response to the big oil price increase last year. High interest rates have had a substantial impact on output in the United States, which is set to fall significantly at least up to the second quarter of next year.

This fall in business activity is boosting the American budget deficit because welfare spending is rising as a consequence.

Phillips and Drew see some reduction in inflation, predicting that prices will rise on average by 8.5 per cent next year in the industrial world, compared with about 10.25 per cent this year and 12.75 per cent in 1980.

On the British economy, Simon and Coates estimate that public spending in the financial year 1982/83, will be some £5,000m higher than the Government expected

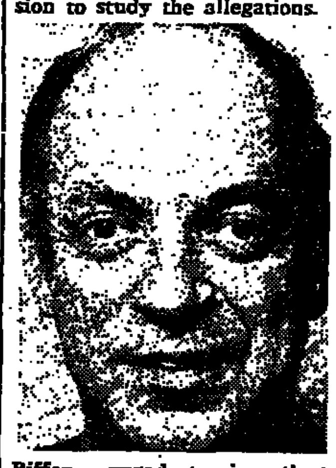
Query on 'subsidy' for tractor imports

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, will face a series of questions in the House of Commons today about allegations that Britain's hard-pressed tractor industry is facing unfair and government-subsidized competition from France and Italy.

Claims that these and other European countries are infringing EEC regulations by offering so-called hidden subsidies to tractor dealers are being investigated by Mr Barry Sheerman, Labour MP for Huddersfield East, whose constituents include workers laid off from the nearby David Brown tractor plant.

Mr Sheerman wants Mr Biffen to mount an immediate investigation and he is also asking the European Commission to study the allegations.



Biffen: urged to investigate claims.

He said at the weekend: "Once again, as with the textile industry, it is the case of British industry being undermined by the cynical manipulation of the rules by other member countries, while the British Government sticks to the letter of the law."

It was also being alleged that the British industry was disadvantaged in certain overseas markets because of some EEC governments offering much greater loans to tractor manufacturers, he added.

A third factor said to be hitting the UK industry was the suspected dumping of East European vehicles at prices often as much as 40 per cent below the cost of home-produced tractors.

Britain's tractor industry, in which the principal companies include Massey-Ferguson, David Brown, International Harvester and Ford, last year suffered a 24 per cent drop in domestic sales to just over 21,200—the worst home market for 16 years.

This year's figures are feared to show a further 15 per cent fall, but a surge in sales largely as a result of favourable harvest conditions, has caused a minor boom and industry leaders are now hoping that the market will be down by only 2 per cent.

OFT checks grocery discounting code

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

The Office of Fair Trading is investigating whether the grocery industry needs a discount-regulating code of practice.

Mr Gordon Borrie, director general, has been sounding out the big multiple grocers and their suppliers in a move to tackle the problem of the scale of discounts secured by big volume buyers.

His brief is to find out how far the two sides of the industry would be prepared to back such a code.

It could lead to a curbing of the big multiples' growing buying power over which there is mounting anxiety in Whitehall. It was against this background that Mr Borrie intervened last week in Argyll Foods' bid to take over Linfood.

An alternative to a code is also being explored by the Food and Drink Industries Council (FDIC), umbrella body for trade associations representing the manufacturers in the sector. FDIC is preparing draft guidelines on discounting which it hopes Mr Borrie will be prepared to adopt.

Mr. Borrie has been under pressure to bring in discount guidelines but has doubted the practicability of such a move. FDIC has met some snags in its drafting. Mr Borrie was particularly disappointed that there was no additional guidance on the discounts issue in last May's report on discounts to retailers made by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

This report is still being considered by the Department of Trade, where some officials are unhappy that it did not go further, even though it found discrimination in favour of the big multiples. The Commission recommended no new legislative action because additional discounts secured by large volume buyers had been passed on to consumers.

The Commission acknowledged there were fears that the big multiples could dominate the industry to the disadvantage of suppliers and consumers and urged a close watch on mergers.

Guidelines set out by Mr Borrie or a code of practice agreed between the two sides of the industry could provide a formula but Mr Borrie doubts whether a satisfactory code can be put together.

British Supermarkets & Superstores: Jordan Surveys, Jordan House, 47 Brunswick Place, London N1; £85.

Bat's eye-view of a Gothic mansion from one of the new aerial platforms.

New monsters at old hall

Modern monsters have been in residence over the past few days at a former home of Count Dracula, a neo-Gothic mansion near Windsor which has featured in about 200 Hammer horror films.

The old hall, now a luxury hotel, is where Leverton, a Unilever subsidiary, has been demonstrating a new range of mobile aerial platforms. The self-propelled platforms break new technical ground by being extendable up to 85 feet while height, direction and speed can be regulated by an operator in the air.

Made by Calavar, of Los Angeles, the platforms are adaptable for industrial, commercial and military uses.

The platforms have already been used to repair bridges for British Rail, and to maintain the complicated electric circuit illuminating Harrods, in Knightsbridge, London.

With a range of 36 models varying in price from £10,000 to £400,000, either for internal or external use, Calavar hope to expand their business in Britain to between £50m and £60m by 1985-86.

Move to curb cheap taps

By Our Commercial Editor

Government action on sub-standard taps from Italy and Portugal is being urged by the National Brass Foundry Association, the trade body for British manufacturers of water fittings.

The association is pressing the Department of the Environment to encourage the National Water Council to bring in a stringent system of approval and testing for taps, including mixer taps.

Of 21 tap fittings from Italy and Portugal, only one had sufficient plating to meet minimum British Standard requirements, the association said yesterday. Six fittings had less than a quarter of the minimum needed for nickel.

Investigation of the quality of imported fittings was started after it was noticed that they sold 15 per cent cheaper than comparable British products.

Gatt hopes to end US-EEC trade row

From Alan McGregor, Geneva, Nov 15

Members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Council will meet on Tuesday in the hope of disposing of the United States-EEC dispute on export subsidies that has been before the council for almost 10 years.

It involves the Community's complaint against the United States for tax deferment purposes permitted under the Domestic International Sales Corporaton legislation and United States counter complaints against France, Belgium and the Netherlands for tax exemption to foreign subsidiaries of national companies.

If agreement is reached on Tuesday the Gatt council will meet especially to adopt the four-panel report before its annual meeting opens on November 23.

The United States Administration wants to "clear the decks" in Gatt, which President Reagan is advocating as the best instrument for reducing obstacles to world trade and so helping developing countries.

PLAYBOY BID UNDER ATTACK

Growing criticism from Trident Television's shareholders over its bid for Playboy's casinos is threatening to undermine the £17m deal.

Criticism is especially strong from Trident's institutional shareholders, with investment fund managers M & G, pointing out the risks in completing the transaction without any guarantee of casino licences, which have been withdrawn.

Playboy has agreed sale terms with Trident for its three casinos in London, two in the provinces and 80 betting shops throughout the country.

Both sides deny there has been any hitch to the sale going ahead, although it is reported that Playboy began talks last week with other parties interested in buying the casinos.

Bank studies cable link

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The feasibility of running private telecommunication circuits for City institutions beneath the streets of London is being studied by merchant bank N M Rothschild.

The bank has been approached by several potential users of such a network since it announced in August that it had purchased about 80 per cent of the London Hydraulic Power Company for £1m.

Six proposals are being studied which would use the 160 miles of underground piping owned by the hydraulic company to carry telecommunications cable.

The Greater London Council will soon be the first customer of the Rothschild investment. The council has finished clearing the pipe ducts to make them suitable for carrying the fibre optic cable it intends to lay between County Hall and New Scotland Yard. The cable is expected to be laid within the next few weeks.

New warning by Malaysia

Malaysia, which has ordered public enterprises to submit the names of British suppliers with a non-British second choice to the government for final approval, is not planning to boycott British goods but might do if necessary, Datuk Najib Tun Razak, the Deputy Finance Minister, said at Pekan, Malaya, yesterday.

He said Britain should change its intransigent attitude on trade and investment. Malaysia wants to raise the indigenous stake in the economy from 13 per cent to 30 per cent

Linwood auction

The ten-day sale starts today of 14,000 lots at the former Talbot car plant at Linwood, near Glasgow, which closed in May.

Stock Markets

FT Index 519.2 up 1.0
FT Gilts 63.68 up 0.45
FT All Share 308.28 down 0.28
Bargains 16,817

Sterling

$ 1.9080 up 1.30 cents
Index 90.7 up 1.3
New York: $1.9120

Dollar

Index 107.0 up 0.3
DM 2.2200 up 63 pts

Gold

$412 up $1.50
New York: $413.80

Money

3 mth sterling 14⅞-14¾
3 mth Euro $ 13-14⅛
6 mth Euro $ 13⅛-13⅜

(Friday's close)

Joseph sees a glimmer

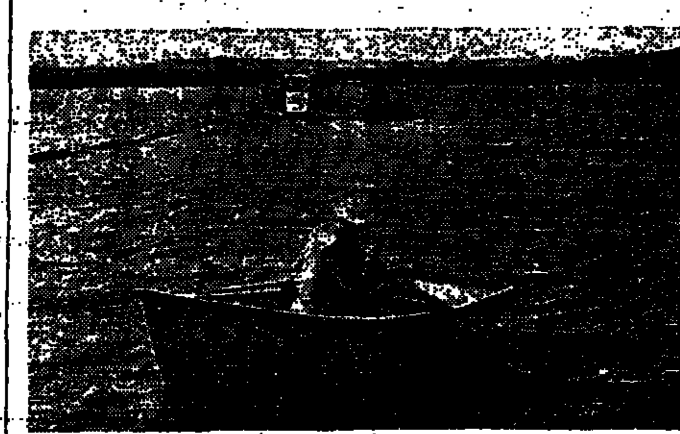
There is a hint that company profits are beginning to creep up, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary for Education, told a Conservative meeting at Harrogate yesterday.

He said: "The turn is on, the rise is beginning and I believe these trends will strengthen and strengthen. It is an essential glimmer before the dawn."

Building plea

Mr John Heddle, Conservative MP for Lichfield and Tamworth, said yesterday he would ask the Government in an adjournment debate tomorrow for legislation to allow all industrial buildings capable of creating jobs to qualify for the industrial buildings allowance, now available only in the manufacturing sector.

BUSINESS BRIEFING



Miner rows to the pit

Believe it or not, the oarsman above is a coal miner going to work. Mr Philip Chappell, 25, is one of a team of miners at Blidworth, near Mansfield, taking part in a scheme, unprecedented in Britain, to pump fine coal out of a slurry waste pond for treatment in the coal preparation plant.

A floating pontoon, called a Mudcat, and using a hydraulic winch, is expected to recover 560,000 tonnes of coal.

THIS WEEK

Today: Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, is to answer questions on the Government's economic policy at a meeting of the Treasury and Civil Service Select Committee. Engineering pay talks. EEC farm and foreign ministers' meetings in Brussels. European Parliament in session until November 20. Retail sales (provisional figures for October).

Tomorrow: ACAS conference on Improving Industrial Relations at Sutton Coldfield. EEC finance ministers to discuss creation of a community directive for non-life insurance risks. EEC Council of Ministers discuss Multi-Fibre Arrangements.

Wednesday: Mr David Steel addresses United States Chamber of Commerce in London. Mr Michael Heseltine, the Environment Secretary, to attend launch of glass manufacturers' recycling scheme. MFA negotiations resume in Geneva. Mr Patrick Jenkin, Industry Secretary, to speak at Machine Tool Trades Association dinner. Preliminary estimates of gross domestic product, based on output data (3rd quarter); indices of average earnings (September); indices of basic wage rates (October).

Thursday: Prince of Wales to speak at Institution of Mechanical Engineers dinner. Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (third quarter, provisional figures); capital spending by the manufacturing, distributive and service industries (third quarter provisional); construction, new orders (September); London dollar and sterling certificates of deposit (mid-October); United Kingdom banks' assets and liabilities and the money stock (mid-October); United Kingdom economy cyclical indicators (October); sales and orders of the engineering industries (August).

Company results: Royal Insurance, Australia and New Zealand Banking Group, Higsons Brewery, Savoy Hotel, Tesco Stores, Channel Tunnel Investments, Unilever, Beecham, W. H. Smith & Son Holdings, Boots Co., Powell Duffryn, Royal Dutch Petroleum, Shell Transport and Trading, Black Arrow, Godfrey Davis Holdings, and Roan Consolidated Mines.

Clothing sales rise

Sales of women's underwear rose nearly 50 per cent in September, compared with September 1980, according to the Textile Distributors' Association. Other textile sales to increase were women's jumpers, blouses and skirts (9.7 per cent), women's coats (12.3 per cent), women's stockings and children's socks (8.3 per cent) and men's and boys' clothing and overalls (2.5 per cent).

But single-yarn production in the cotton and allied textile industry was 3 per cent down on September, 1980, according to the Textile Statistics Bureau. The number of employees in the industry declined by 330 in September, taking the total to 12,000, 24 per cent down on a year earlier.

US steel probe

The Reagan Administration has started an investigation into the prices some overseas steel makers are charging in the United States. The action could lead to the imposition of duties against Romania, Belgium, Brazil, South Africa and France.

£68m for airliner

The Italian Government is to give Aeritalia a first allocation of 150,000m lire (£68m) for its joint venture with Aerospatiale of France to produce a medium-range airliner, the ATR42, with 42 to 49 seats.

X-data, a Slough-based wholesaler of computer peripheral equipment, has been bought by Technitron International of the United States, itself part of the Dyneer Corporation.

Spotlight on hotels and breweries

A cash call from Grand Metroplitan has become almost inevitable, according to brokers Capel-Cure Myers and investors should consider selling some of their shares now to take up the rights in full at a later stage.

The note that Grand Metropolitan's acquisition of the Intercontinental Hotels group makes it one of the largest hotel chains in the world — but the deal also boosts capital gearing to 70 per cent.

The recent share price performance has reflected the increasing likelihood of a rights issue in 1982 ans Capel-Cure believes this will continue until such time as a cash call is made. Because of the dampening effect of this and the expected under performance of the shares, a reduction in weighting of the shares would be appropriate.

The brokers examine prospects for a number of groups who, like Grand Metropolitan, have diversified out of brewing. They say that Bass's Crest Hotels chain and its Coral Leisure businesss make the shares a attractive proposition — indeed, they are likely to outperform the rest of the sector.

This year Bass is likely to make profits of £128m, compared with £113m, rising to £141m in 1982.

Brokers' views

However, they advise investors to move out of Scottish and Newcastle, Allied-Lyons, and Guinness, while the defensive qualities of Whitbread seem to be the only attraction.

Grieveson, Grant consider that portfolio should contain brewery shares, believing that in the results season now starting most companies will have shown they are able to weather a prolonged period of difficult conditions surprisingly well.

There are conflicting views on Redland from two brokers. Phillips and Drew believe profits in the current year are likely to show a further decline — from £46.7m to £41.2m — and that the shares seem too high despite the prospect of a recovery in 1982-83.

Rowe and Pitman, however, say the shares are now at a level where they should be purchased because of recovery hopes. They think Redland is a well managed company and should be regarded as a core holding in the building materials sector. At present levels the shares should be bought for the strong earnings recovery expected over the next few years.

Business appointments

New chief for F.C. Finance

Mr Tom O'Malley has been made managing director of F. C. Finance, the finance house subsidiary of the Co-operative Bank. He succeeds as managing director Mr Roger Gorvin, who now reverts full time to the position of joint general manager (personnel services) of the Co-op Bank.

Mr John C Watts has become managing director of Lovell Construction. Mr Norman Wakefield remains as chairman of an otherwise unaltered board. Mr Watts also becomes a director of Y J Lovell (Holdings).

Mr Angus S. Macdonald has joined the board of Grampian Television.

Mr Arthur Holden has been made director government relations of Texaco. He takes over from Mr Denis Bulman who has retired from the company. Mr Holden retains his responsibilities as director administration and is a member of the board of Texaco and of Texaco North Sea UK.

Mr K Linfoot, who is managing director of the property division has gone on to the board of Espley-Tyas Overseas, and Mr F Gleave, who is managing director of the overseas activities, has joined the board of Espley-Tyas Properties.

Mr K F D Wilson will become personnel director of Burmah Oil Trading on April 1 1982 on the retirement of the present personnel director, Mr R A A Smith. Mr Wilson will be succeeded as managing director, Burmah Castrol UK by Mr P Fairclough, at present director, Lubricants. Other appointments, resulting from the formation of an investment division of the Burmah Group will take effect on January 1 1982. Mr A Bentley, at present director, group administration and secretarial, and company secretary of The Burmah Oil Company, will be made chief executive of the investment division. Mr H W Joynt, chief executive, Quinton Hazell Automotive Europe, will become director, management services division. Mr M A R Hastings, a director of Burmah Oil Trading and head of group legal department, will additionally be made company secretary of The Burmah Oil Company.

Mr Jack Emms, a vice-chairman and chief general manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, has become a director of Barclays Bank.

Mr Peter M S Longcroft is now deputy chairman of Tricentrol.

Mr T. Blaszkowicz, formerly sales director, has been made marketing director of X-Data. Mr Brian Metcalfe, formerly sales manager, becomes sales director designate.

Professor Robert Carter of Nottingham University, who holds Britain's only chair of insurance studies, has joined the Council of the Insurance Ombudsman Bureau.

Mr Sandy Singh, formerly director of works (procurement executive and overseas) at PSA in Croydon has become the new north east regional director of the Department of the Environment's Property Services Agency.

Mr Richard Sermon has been made executive deputy chairman of Shandwick Consultants and is succeeded as managing director by Mr Alan Mole, formerly managing director of Shandwick PR Company. Mr Mole also becomes deputy chairman of Shandwick PR Company. Mrs Mary Bartholomew has become managing director of Shandwick PR Company, where she was previously deputy managing director.

Third World to boost Unilever profits

Most blue chips enjoyed a strong run on the back of last week's sharp rise in the equity market and further gains may be seen this week when three of the *FT* Index's constituents, Boots, Beecham and Unilever, report.

In addition, Tesco should keep up interest in the food sector with its half-year statement, while Shell produces its third-quarter report.

Tomorrow's half-year results from international giant Unilever are hanging fire against a background of

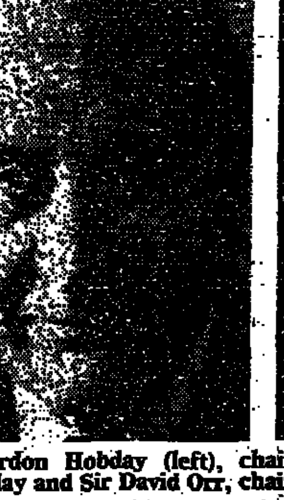
This week

excited City expectations and the company's exhortation not to expect the moon.

Some analysts are looking for pretax profits in the region of £180m to £200m, with the bottom of that range being the more likely.

The group's performance for the nine months to September 30 has given cause for optimism, according to analysts. Nigeria has performed well, as have many of the other third world locations. Earlier this year, the company announced improved marketing strategies and 25 per cent productivity increases over the last four years in various sectors. This, observers say, points to improved management structures, especially in the United States arm, Lever Brothers.

Dividend prospects are good, though much will ultimately depend on the relative strengths of the pound against the Dutch guilder.



Sir Gordon Hobday (left), chairman of Boots, reports on Thursday and Sir David Orr, chairman of Unilever, tomorrow.

Recent figures from Beecham's biggest rival, Glaxo, recently proved above most expectations and the market is also clearly excited about future profitability following the introduction of new drugs. The Beecham Group, which reports on Wednesday, is expected to show interim profits of between £80m and £87m, compared with £67m.

Analysts reckon the group will produce a solid all-round performance, although the soft drinks side may not have done well out of the poor summer.

The fall in the value of sterling should prove a plus factor, with around 80 per cent of the group's earnings coming from overseas.

Here the principal markets are still Japan, the United States and Europe.

Conditions in the US have improved considerably now that the group has eradicated the start-up costs of its Aquafresh toothpaste. It now controls around 13 per cent of the market but is coming under increased competition from several of the other big US concerns.

Expenditure seems to be well under control and the burden of start-up costs relating to several of its own new drugs appears to be small.

A slight increase in the interim dividend, from last year's 4.2p gross, may be considered.

First-half profits from Boots on Thursday are likely to show a small increase, largely helped by its overseas interests. Estimates range from £48m to £54m compared with £47m last time.

The cheaper pound has meant increased profits from its overseas interests when translated back into sterling.

Third-quarter figures from Shell Transport and Trading on Thursday have set analysts something of a problem when taking into account the interim figures which showed a £400m currency write-off.

It is doubtful whether the exercise will be repeated this time in what is traditionally one of the groups quieter trading periods.

Therefore, a figure of £250m in net revenue seems likely, compared with £391m for the corresponding quarter. Oil demand is expected to show a slight upturn

A strong final quarter is expected to put net revenue for the full year at £1,200m against £2,200m.

Tesco Stores Holdings' results for the first six months are likely to prove ininspiring tomorrow, with the group undergoing a change of image. Estimates place profits at £12m compared with £11.4m for the corresponding half.

The non-food side continues to show little sign of picking up, while the food side — which makes up the bulk profits — has come under increasing pressure from J. Sainsbury and Asda has lost some of its market share.

At the same time, the group's policy of expansion has continued apace with several stores just opened of about to be. This in turn has placed further pressure on borrowings which now stand st 26 per cent of shareholders' funds, and which last year resultef in interest charges of £15.75m.

Second-half profits should run out at £38m compared with 1980's disappointing result of £35.6m.

The week's board meetings

Today — **Interims:** Australia and N. Z. Banking, Bromsgrove Casting, Emray, Ferguson Industrial, Geers Cross, Land Securities Investment Trust, Phillips Lamps (9 months), South West Consolidated Resources (9 months), Tank's Consolidated Investments, Walker and Staff, Zygal Dynamics.
Finals: Bolton Textile Mills.
Interims: Acrow, Bet, Omnibus Services, Channel Tunnel Investment, Gei International, Hat, LCP, Readicut International, Savoy Hotel, Somic, S and U Stores, Tesco, Unilever (nine months), Unilever NV (nine months), Whitbread Investment, Youngs Co Brewery.
Finals: Higsons Brewery, Lloyds Bank International, Vaux Breweries.
WEDNESDAY — **Interims:** Beecham, Brown Shipley, Cahamberlin and Hill, Flight Refuelling, London Trust, W. H. Smith, United Electronic, Warnford Investment.
Finals: Barton Transport, Equity Income Trust, General Stockholders Investment, Wade Potteries.
THURSDAY — **Interims:** Akroyd and Smithers, Allied Leather Industries, Black Arrow, Boots, Braby Leslie, Brunning Group, Godrey Davis, B. Elliott, Thomas Locker, Porter Chadburn, Powell Duffryn, Pyramid Group (Publishers), Renold, Roan Consolidated Mines, Royal Duch Petroleum (third quarter), "Shell" Transport and Trading (third quarter), Singlo.
Finals: Duple International, M. J. Gleeson (Contractors), Northern American Trust, Stockholders Investment.
FRIDAY — **Interims:** Estates and Agency, Nova (Jersey) Knit, Scottish United Investors (9 months), Security Centres.
Finals: None announced.

Quick sellout of Du Pont seven-year note offering

A $400m seven-year note offering of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, was a quick sellout last week as prices of seasoned issues advanced by between two and three points in almost a repeat performance of the previous week.

Helping the rally was another sharp drop in short-term interest rates. Over the week, the widely-watched six-month interbank rate for dollar deposits in London fell 2.75 points to 13.5 per cent offered, the lowest level in about 13 months. This provided a further incentive for investors to switch from deposits into higher yielding bonds.

Du Pont's issue was priced at par bearing 14.50 per cent annually. This represented a change in terms in favour of the borrower. The syndicate manager, Credit Suisse-First Boston, initially proposed a $250m issue with a 14.75 per cent coupon. However, demand was described as overwhelming, particularly in Switzerland.

Syndicate specialists said the Du Pont paid between 30 and 40 basis points more to float its issue in Europe than it would have had to pay in the United States bond market. However, an investment banker said that Du Pont is keen to diversify its sources of fixed-rate finance as it intends to refinance some of the floating-rate bank loans it used to acquire Conoco this summer.

Nonetheless, some of the international bond market's traditional borrowers turned to the New York bond market where interest costs are cheaper. The European Investment Bank, Finland and Denmark were among them. As a result, the supply of offerings in the international bond market was relatively light in comparison with the demand from institutional investors.

Among last week's offerings was a $50m seven-year note issue of Japan Airlines, priced at 99.5 bearing 15.25 per cent to yield 15.36 per cent.

The offering was the first dollar-denominated Eurobond issue to be guaranteed by the Japanese Government. This gave it instant rarity value and a large boost in aftermarket trading. By Friday, the issue was quoted at 102.5 offered, which lowered the yield to 14.65 per cent.

Market analysts said the airline floated the issue to take advantage of favourable rates in the long-term forward foreign exchange market. In such an operation, the borrower converts the proceeds into yen while simultaneously purchasing dollars for future delivery to meet the payments of interest and principal on the notes.

Citicorp International Bank, which managed the offering, said the interest cost of the operation was about equivalent to what the Japanese Government would have paid to float a domestic note issue.

Transco Companies Inc, the United States pipeline and energy company, floated a $50m seven-year note issue at

Euromarkets

par bearing 16.25 per cent through a syndicate led by Credit Suisse-First Boston. The borrower has the option of calling the issue as early as 1985. In aftermarket trading, the issue was quoted at 99.75-100.25.

A $100m seven-year note issue of Transcanada Pipeline rose to 100.25-100.75Friday after being priced at par bearing 16.0 per cent. Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) was the manager.

The only offering to be less than enthusiastically received was a $50m 16-year rolling-rate issue of Oskarshamnsverkets Kraftgrupp AB (OKG), the Swidish nuclear power utility. The coupon rate for this issue will be fixed every four years at which time bondholders can redeem at par. The syndicate manager, Hambros Bank, indicated that the coupon for the first four years will be set at 15.75 per cent.

Nuclear power generation is a big political issue in Sweden. Several political parties have campaigned to shut it down. This consideration may have adversely affected demand for the offering, for the issue was quoted in premarket trading at a discount from issue price of 1.25 points bid, 0.75 offered.

Merrill Lynch and Company is raising $100m with a three-year floating-rate note (FRN) issue. Interest will be paid quarterly at the prevailing level for three-month Interbank offered rates for dollar deposits in London. Merrill Lynch International and Company and nine others are managing the offering.

In addition, the Offshore Mining Company of New Zealand is offering a $150m, 10-year FRN issue through a syndicate led by S. G. Warburg and Company.

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

STRAIGHT DEBT	Price	YTM
Sears 9 1982	98	17.75
Australia 8 1982	98½	12.89
ICI 11 1985	95½	14.54
New Zealand 8½ 1983	93½	13.06
Canadair 8½ 1985	92½	13.75
Sweden 15½ 1983	101½	14.24
ARDB 12 1985	96½	14.08
Ford 16 1982	101½	15.05
Sweden 9½ 1984	89½	14.62
GMAC 11 1984	93	13.85
SNCF 12½ 1985	94½	14.31
Royleasе 11½ 1985	92	14.19
Credit Nationale 13½ 1986	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exportfinans [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
World Bank [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amoco UK [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Repsol 11½ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EIB 13½ 199[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Andheuser-[illegible] 1990	[illegible]	[illegible]
United Biscuits [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Quebec Hydro (CW)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ontario Hydro 1991	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barclays 8½ 19[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson's Bay [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dow Chemical [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
EEC 11 1995	[illegible]	[illegible]
ECSC 8½ 1997	[illegible]	[illegible]
CONVERTIBLE BONDS		
Alco Standard 9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beatrice 4½ 19[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Price	Conv Prem
Ford 5 1988	65	97.37
Galveston-Houston 8 1994	113½	−1.38
INA 6 1997	143½	−0.75
Lear Petroleum 8 1989	99½	7.89
J. P. Morgan 4½ 1987	109	−0.18
Revlon 4½ 1987	66½	−1.60
Sperry Rand 4½ 1988	73½	21.11
Warner Lambert 4½ 1987	68	75.49
Xerox 5 1988	61	144.30
DEUTSCHMARK ISSUES	Price	YTM
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
FLOATING RATE NOTES		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN Bank	15 %
Barclays	15 %
BCCI	15 %
Consolidated Crdts	15½%
C. Hoare & Co	*15 %
Lloyds Bank	15 %
Midland Bank	15 %
Nat Westminster	15 %
TSB	15 %
Williams and Glyn's	15 %

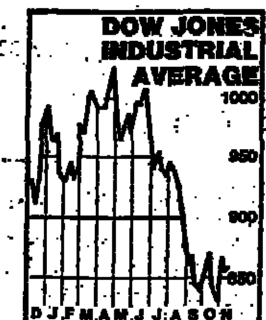
★ 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 13%, up to £50,000 13½%, over £50,000 14%

Weekly list of fixed-interest stocks

	Latest price	Prev price
Alb & Wilson 7½ Deb '85-'90	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Pty Hldgs [illegible] '92-97	[illegible]	[illegible]
All-Lyons 6½ [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 7½ Ln '93[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
AB Foods 5½ 2002	[illegible]	[illegible]
Assoc Elec 6 '78[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BICC 7½ Deb '9[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BLMC 6 '98-200[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BOC [illegible] Deb '8[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of Ireland 7 Ln '86-91	52½	61½
Barclays Bank 8½ '86-93	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barclays Int 7½ '86-91	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bass Ltd 5½ Ln '87-92	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 7½ '92-97	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 8½ Deb 87-92	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beecham 6½ Ln '78-83	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do 8½ Ln '84-94	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bibby 10½ Deb '94-99	70	71½
Burmah Quat 7½ Ln 87-92	47½	47½
Blue Circle [illegible] Deb '88-93	57½	56½
Do 9 Deb '92-97	63	61½
Boots 6 Ln '78-83	88½	87
Do 7½ '88-93	55½	54½
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Americans feel symptoms of Reaganomics



Not a day goes by in Washington without some fresh, new evidence that the United States economy is ill and unlikely to recover quickly. The symptoms are all too familiar. Unemployment has reached near-record proportions, leaving 8.5 million Americans without jobs. Industrial production is plummeting, while inventories of unsold goods continue to rise. The housing industry is grinding down to a virtual halt and motor car sales last month plunged 24 per cent to the lowest level since 1958. There are grim new predictions of mounting bankruptcies among small and moderate sized companies in the months ahead. These are not facts on which to make a prognosis for quick recovery and indeed President Reagan admitted in his press conference last week that Americans can expect "tough times ahead". Mr Reagan's public admissions coupled with the damaging effects of the David Stockman affair are confusing and even frightening to a growing number of Americans.

Credibility declined

Even among conservative supporters of Mr Reagan's agronomic policies, there is growing fear of the possibility of a deep and prolonged recession into the third quarter of 1982.

Mr Herbert Stein, a well-known economist who has worked in past Republican administrations, writes in an article published by the American Enterprise Institute that, "The government's credibility with respect to economic policies has declined". Indeed, many people have begun to believe there

Mr Herbert Stein, chairman of the Economic Council Advisers

is no policy following the damaging admission made by Mr Stockman, the budget director, in an article appearing in the latest issue of the *Atlantic Monthly* magazine.

Mr Stockman was quoted as saying that as early as last April he had begun to realize that Reagonomics — would include a policy mix of large tax cuts, increased defence spending, and big budget cuts coupled with a tight money policy — is not working. The public believes in Mr Reagan's programme but Wall Street does not, based on its own forecasts of large budget deficits in the years ahead, Mr Stockman was quoted as saying. His statements gave rise to a storm of controversy which damaged the Administration credibility and, for the first time, split the solid Republican front.

Perceived disarray

"If Mr Stockman really believes what he says, no wonder we are in trouble", Senator Mark Andrews, a Republican from North Dakota, said. It is the combination of perceived disarray in the Reagan administration and large new deficit forecasts which are convincing people that conditions are now serious. They may not yet realise, however, just how serious the current downturn is, in the opinion of one Wall Street analyst who says the United States economy, once on a set course, is very difficult to turn around.

And yet, Mr Reagan clings to his original idea of huge tax cuts and increased defence spending even though he admits these policies will not produce a balanced budget by 1984. Rather than risk a bitter public confrontation with his fellow republicans over these policies, Mr Reagan attempted last week to ride out the storm, by postponing all congressional action on his programme until the new year. In effect, Mr Reagan has written off fiscal 1982 as a lost year, turning his attention instead to the budget for 1983 in which he must make tough decisions on defence spending, on additional cuts in popular social programmes, and on the tax question.

It is not clear, however, that his own party is willing to accept the new, delaying tactics. Last week, a group of dissident republicans, led by Sen William Armstrong, a Reagan loyalist and conservative, attempted to bypass the President by passing a budget resolution calling for steep spending cuts and big tax increases in fiscal 1982 in an effort to balance the federal budget by 1984. Politically, Mr Armstrong feels it necessary to be on record in favour of a balanced budget prior to the 1982 election even if it means taking the political risk of asking for large spending cuts in social programmes.

Wildly unrealistic

Other influential republicans such as Senator Peter Domenici, chairman of the budget committee, also believes the administration must take the political risk of reversing the tax cut in order to avoid the even greater risk of a $100,000m deficit. Meanwhile, the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives is remaining silent, choosing to take no new action on Mr Reagan's programme until after Christmas. We don't want a fight now. We want to make it every clear this is Mr Reagan's programme not ours. The battle will be fought next year, " said an aide to representative James Jones, chairman of the House Budget Committee.

Mr Jones, however, in a recent speech before members of the American Stock Exchange, expressed deep concern over the present course of the economy, calling Mr Reagan's economic assumptions "wildly unrealistic. I hardly need to tell anyone in this room that the outcome of continuing $100,000m plus budget deficit colliding with restrained monetary policy will be very high interest rates, continued economic stagnation, and the further ruin of farmers, builders, auto producers and small businessmen," Mr Jones said. Wall street, which continues to predict only minimal capital investment plans by big United States businesses, appears to agree, at least partially, with Mr Jones' assessment.

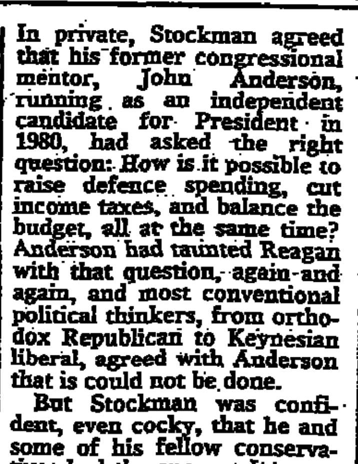
Heavy borrowings

A new business outlook by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Smith, the investment house formerly headed by Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary, says even though single interest rates will drop in the short term as the recession deepens, the long-term outlook is not good. Merrill Lynch predicts interest rates will drop to a prime rate of from 15 per cent to 16 per cent by year's end before starting up again in March or April of 1982. The company's forecast anticipates very heavy borrowings by the United States treasury next year and a continued tight-money policy. This scenario, of continued high rates over the longer term, is creating havoc with the investment plans of large and small companies.

Lacking a sense of certainty about current policies, Wall Street continues to hold back its support in a move which worries knowledgeable advisors such as Mr Regan who said privately last week, the administration may have to postpone some of its tax cuts. If even Mr Regan, a strong advocate of the cuts, begins to backpedal, it signals even greater disarray heretofore displayed by the President's advisors. It means, in effect, the United States has no workable economic programme under the Republicans, and no alternative programme to look forward to from the Democrats.

The doubts of David Stockman

The Stockman affair goes on making waves in the United States. Just ten months after the President was sworn into office with a landslide victory for conservative economic policy, the President has been embarrassed by his Director of the Office of Management and Budget, 35 year old David Stockman. He is responsible for all the Federal Government's spending and has been a spokesman for the economic theories behind President Reagan's economic acts. But while speaking publicly, Stockman was also speaking frankly — too frankly for his personal comfort — to an American journalist, William Greider. He rehearsed his doubts and misgivings in a series of conversations which Greider wrote up for December's issue of Atlantic *magazine. His conversations illustrate the problem facing policy-makers when they seek to combine tax cuts with tough fiscal policy and the problems which face those who want to cut back what Stockman describes as "the permanent government..". The full article in* The Atlantic Monthly *is more than 20,000 words long but this extended report of the Stockman conversations focuses on extracts from the article which explain the storm in the United States and the echoes for Britain.*



In private, Stockman agreed that his former congressional mentor, John Anderson, running as an independent candidate for President in 1980, had asked the right question: *How is it possible to raise defence spending, cut income taxes, and balance the budget, all at the same time?* Anderson had taunted Reagan with that question, again and again, and most conventional political thinkers, from orthodox Republican to Keynesian liberal, agreed with Anderson that is could not be done.

But Stockman was confident, even cocky, that he and some of his fellow conservatives had the answer. It was a theory of economics — the supply-side theory — that promised an end to the twin aggravations of the 1970s: high inflation and stagnant growth in America's productivity. "We've got to figure out a way to make John Anderson's question fit into a plausible policy path over the next three years", Stockman said. "Actually, it isn't all that hard to do."

The supply-side approach, which Stockman had only lately embraced, assumed, first of all, that dramatic action by the new President, especially the commitment to a three-year reduction of the income tax, coupled with tight monetary control, would signal to investors that a new era was dawning, that the growth of government would be displaced by the robust growth of the private sector. If economic behaviour in a climate of high inflation is primarily based on expectations about the future value of money, then swift and dramatic action by the President could reverse the gloomy assumptions in the disordered financial markets. As inflation abated, interest rates dropped, and productive employment grew, those marketplace developments would, in turn, help Stockman balance the federal budget.

"The whole thing is premised on faith," Stockman explained. "On a belief about how the world works." As he prepared the script in his mind, his natural optimism led to bullish forecasts, which were even more robust than the Reagan Administration's public promises. "The inflation premium melts away like the morning mist," Stockman predicted. "It could be cut in half in a very short period of time if the policy is credible. That sets off adjustments and changes in perception that cascade through the economy. You have a bull market in '81, after April, of historic proportions."

"We are interested in curtailing weak claims rather than weak clients", he promised. "The fear of the liberal remnant is that we will only attack weak clients. We have to show that we are willing to attack powerful clients with weak claims. I think that's critical to our success — both political and economic success."

☐ *Greider next met Stockman in early January when he and his staff were assembling position papers on cuts in the budget. He told Greider that the initial figures were shocking. The computer predicting that if the President went ahead with his three-year tax cuts and the increase in defence spending, the Reagan Administration would be faced with a series of financial deficits without precedent in peace time ranging from $82 billion in 1982 to $116 billion in 1984.....*

Stockman saw opportunity in these shocking projections. "All the conventional estimates just wind up as mud", he said. "As absurdities. What they basically say, to boil it down, is that the world doesn't work."

Stockman set about doing two things. First, he changed the OMB computer. Assisted by like-minded supply-side economists, the new team discarded orthodox premises of how the economy would behave. Instead of a continuing double-digit inflation, the new computer model assumed a swift decline in prices and interest rates.

Instead of the continuing patterm of slow economic growth, the new model was based on a dramatic surge in the nation's productivity. New investment, new jobs, and growing profits — and Stockman's historic bull market. "It's based on valid economic analysis", he said, "but it's the inverse of the last four years. When we go public, this is going to set off a wide-open debate on how the economy works, a great battle over the conventional theories of economic performance."

But, second, Stockman used the appalling deficit projections as a valuable talking point in the policy discussions that were under way with the President and his principal advisers. Nobody in that group was the least bit hesitant about cutting federal programmes, but Reagan had campaigned on the vague and painless theme that eliminating "waste, fraud, and mismanagement" would be sufficient to balance the accounts. Now, as Stockman put it, "the idea is to try to get beyond the waste, fraud, and mismanagement modality and begin to confront the real dimensions of budget reduction.

On the first Wednesday in January, Stockman had two hours on the President-elect's schedule to describe the "dire shape" of the federal budget; for starters, the new administration would have to go for a budget reduction in the neighbourhood of $40 billion.

As he and his staff went looking for the $40 billion, they found that most of it would have to be taken from the seventeen cents [of each federal dollar] that covered government operations and grants-in-aid. Defense was already off-limits. Next Ronald Reagan laid down another condition for the budget-cutting: the main benefit programmes of Social security, Medicare, veteran's checks, railroad retirement pensions, welfare for the disabled — the so-called "social safety net" that Reagan promised not to touch — were to be exempt from the budget cuts. In effect, he was declaring that Stockman could not tamper with three fourths of the fourty-eight cents devoted to transfer payments.

No President had balanced the budget in the past twelve years. Still, Stockman thought it could be done, by 1984, if the Reagan Administration adhered to the principle of equity, cutting weak claims, not merely weak clients, and if it shocked the system sufficiently to create a new political climate.He still believed that it was not a question of numbers. "It boils down to a political question, not of budget policy or economic policy, but whether we can change the habits of the political system.

Political terms Stockmans analysis was sound. The Reagan programme was moving toward a series of dramatic victories in Congress. Beyond the brilliant tactical manoeuving, however, and concealed by the public victories, Stockman was privately staring at another reality — a gloomy portent that the economic theory behind the Presidents programme wasn't working. While it was winning in the political arena, the plan was losing on Wall Street. The financial markets, which Stockman had thought would be reassured by the new President's bold actions, and which were supposed to launch a historic "bull market" in April, failed to respond in accordannce with Stockmans script. The markets not only failed to rally, they went into a new decline. Interest rates started up again; the bond market slumped. The annual inflation rate, it was true, was declining, dropping below double digits, but even Stockman acknowledged that this was owing to "Good luck" with grain harvests and world oil supplies, not to Reaganomics. Investment analysts, however, were looking closely at the Stockman budget figures, looking beyond the storm of political debate and the President's winning style, and what they saw were enormous deficits ahead — the same numbers that had shocked David Stockman when he came into office in January.

Henry Kaufman, of Solomon Brothers, one of the preeminent prophets of Wall Street, delivered a sobering speech that, in the cautious language of financiers, said the same thing that John Anderson had said in 1980: cutting taxes and pumping up the defense budget would produce not balanced budgets but inflationary deficits.

Was Kaufman right? Stockman agreed that he was, and conceded that his own original conception — that dramatic political action would somehow alter the marketplace expectations of continuing inflation — had been wrong. "They're concerned about the out-year budget posture, not about the near-term economic situation. The Kaufmans don't dispute our diagnosis at all. They dispute our remedy. They don't think it adds up. . . . I take the performance of the bond market deadly seriously. . . . It means we're going to have to make changes. . . . I wouldn't say we are losing. We're still not winning. We're not winning."

"It's very tough, because you don't want to end up like Carter, where you put a plan out there and then, a month into it, you visibly and unmistakably change posture. So what you have to do is solve this problem incrementally, without the appearance of reversal, and there are some ways to do that."

☐ *But, In the euphoria of Congressional victories, doubts about the workability of the plan were swept aside. . . .*

Stockman was supremely confident at that point. The Reagan Administration had taken the measure of its political opposition and had reated a new climate in Washington, a new agenda. Now what remained was to follow through in a systematic way that would convince the financial markets. In the middle of May, he made another prediction: the bull market on Wall Street, the one he had expected in April, would arrive by late summer or early fall.

"I think we're on the verge of the response in the financial markets. It takes one more piece of the puzzle, resolution of the tax bill. And that may happen relatively quickly, and when it does, I think you'll start a long bull market, by the end of the summer and early fall."

☐ *Then Stockman himself had doubts. He began to worry about the huge budget deficits which seemed likely in the years ahead. His solution was to cut back on the tax concessions planned by President Reagan, especially those for big business*

The supply-side effects would still be strong, Stockman said, but he added a significant disclaimer that would have offended true believers, for is sounded like old orthodoxy: "I've never believed that just cutting taxes alone will cause output and employment to expand."

Stockman himself had been a late convert to supply-side theology, and now he was beginning to leave the church. The theory of "expectations" wasn't working. He could see that. And Stockman's institutonal role as budget director forced him to look constantly at aspects of the political economy that the other supply-siders tended to dismiss. Whatever the reason, Stockman was creating some distance between himself and the supply-side purists; eventually, he would become the target of their nasty barbs. For his part, Stockman began to disparage the gand theory as a king of convenient illusion — new rhetoric to cover old Republican doctrine.

"The hard part of the supply-side tax cut is dropping the top rate from 70 to 50 per cent — the rest of it is a secondary matter," Stockman explained. "Thr original argument was that the top bracket was too high, and that's having the most devastating effect on the economy. Then, the general argument was that, in order to make this palatable as a political matter, you had to bring down all the brackets. But, I mean, Kemp-Roth was always a Trojan horse to bring down the top rate."

A Trojan horse? This seemed a cynical concession for Stockman to make in private conversation while the Reagan Administration was still selling the supply-side doctrine to Congress. Yet he was conceding what the liberal Keynesian critics had argued from the outset — the supply-side theory was not a new economic theory at all but only new language and argument to conceal a hoary old Republican doctrine: give the tax cuts to the top brackets, the wealthiest individuals and largest enterprises, and let the good effects "trickle down" through the economy to reach everyone else. Yes, Stockman conceded, when one stripped away the new rhetoric emphasizing across-the-board cuts, the supply-side theory was really new clothes for the unpopular doctrine of the old Republican orthodoxy. "It's kind of hard to sell 'trickle down'," he explained, "so the supply-side formula was the only way to get a tax policy that was really ' trickle down'. Supply-side is 'trickle-down' theory".

Stockman's dour outlook was reinforced two weeks later, when the Reagan coalition prevailed again in the House and Congress passed the tax-cut legislation with a final frenzy of trading and bargaining. Again, Stockman was not exhilarated by the victory. On the contrary, it seemed to leave a bad taste in his mouth, as though the democratic process had finally succeeded in shocking him by its intensity and its greed. Once again, Stockman participated in the trading — special tax concessions for oil-lease holders and real-estate tax shelters, and generous loopholes that virtually eliminated the corporate income tax. Stockman sat in the room and saw it happen.

"Do you realize the greed that came to the forefront?", Stockman asked with wonder. "The hogs were really feeding. The greed level, the level of opportunism, just got out of control."

Still, things might work out, Stockman said. They might find an answer. The President's popularity might carry them through. The tax cuts would make people happy, The economy might start to respond, eventually, to the stimulation of the tax cuts. "Who knows?" Stockman said.

From David Stockman, it was a startling remark. He would continue to invent new scenarios for success, but they would be more complicated and cloudy than his original optimism. "Who knows?" The world was less manageable than he had imagined; this machine had too many crazy moving parts to incorporate in a single lucid theory. The "random elements" of history — politics, the economy, the anarchical budget numbers — were out of control.

"The reason we did it wrong — not wrong, but less than the optimum — was that we said, Hey, we have to get a programme out fast. And when you decide to put a programme of this breadth and depth out fast, you can only do so much. We were working in a twenty or twenty-five-day time frame, and we didn't think it all the way through. We didn't add up all the numbers. We didn't make all the thorough, comprehensive calculations about where we really needed to come out and how much to put on the plate the first time, and so forth.

"In other words, we ended up with a list that I'd always been carrying of things to be done, rather than starting the other way and asking, What is the overall fiscal policy required to reach the target?"

"Some if the naive supply siders just missed this whole dimension", Stockman said. "You don't stop inflation without some kind of dislocation. You don't stop the growth of money supply in a three-trillion-dollar economy without some kind of dislocation. . . . Supply side was the wrong atmospherics — not wrong theory or wrong economics, but wrong atmospherics. . . .

"The supply siders have gone too far. They created this nonpolitical view of the economy, where you are going to have big changes and abrupt turns, and their happy vision of this world of growth and no inflation with no pain."

Business Diary profile : Fritz Leutwiler and BIS

The western world's central bankers are sticking to the well-tried formula of having a moderate monetarist at the top of their own pet institution, the Bank for International Settlements in Basle.

The election of Dr Fritz Leutwiler, the governor of the Swiss National Bank, to be president and chairman of the board of the BIS from the beginning of next year also confirms the central bankers' preference for having a man with strongly tuned political instincts in this influential position.

For while Leutwiler may not have had the direct political experience of the outgoing BIS president, Dr Jelle Zijlstra, who in the 1960s was prime minister of Holland for a short while, he has been running a very independent and powerful monetary institution for seven years in a country where government and finance ministry are correspondingly weak.

The BIS is where the central bank governors of the richest western nations gather every month to review the state of the world's monetary system. Besides being a forum for monetary cooperation, the bank has become a powerful financial institution in its own right, discreetly managing the monetary reserves that the central banks put in its care.

In Fritz Leutwiler, the BIS will again find itself under a man who is not afraid to speak his mind. But, unlike Zijlstra, who was always a model of old world courtesy, Leutwiler alternates charm with abrasiveness and does not suffer fools gladly.

Having worked at the Swiss National Bank for nearly 30 of his 57 years, he has a practising central banker's dislike of fashionable economic theories. He has strongly criticized exclusive reliance on monetary policies to cure inflation and the latest wave of support for a return to the gold standard leaves him cold, although, like most Swiss, he loves the yellow metal.

Leutwiler's first job after leaving university was an ideal preparation for a career in a central bank whose prime goal is to preserve the purchasing power of the Swiss franc. In 1948 he was appointed secretary of the "Association of Sound Currency" in Zurich, took leave of absence in 1951 to gain practical banking training at the London branch of the Swiss Bank Corporation and joined the National Bank as a research economist in 1952.

A steady upward climb through the bank's heirarchy followed, In 1968 he was appointed a member of the governing board in charge of

A strong man at the Bank of International Settlements? Incoming president and chairman Fritz Leutwiler, governor of the Swiss National Bank

the department responsible for foreign exchange, payments and credits. In 1974, shortly after the world had gone over to floating exchange rates, he was appointed president of the National Bank.

It quickly became apparent to the Swiss business community and the world outside that Leutwiler was a man not to be trifled with. When Switzerland became a dumping ground for hot money in the early 1970s, it was Leutwiler who clamped down on the elite of the Zurich banking world, making them curtail their business in the interests of the country's economic welfare.

As Leutwiler took on the barons of the Bahnhofstrasse, a subtle change came over the relationship between the National Bank and the commercial banks, based a few hundred yards away in Zurich's financial district.

Differences between the two sides had generally been resolved by means of the "gentleman's agreement". But Leutwiler made clear that he was prepared if necessary to lay down the law, noting that "it is the main duty of neither bankers nor the head of the central bank to be a gentleman, although this quality is doubtless fully compatible with our professions".

But in Swiss society, Leutwiler plays very much the patrician role. As president of a firmly independent central bank he is a public figure and a familiar face on television. He has a seat on the board of Zurich's august city theatre.

The interest in modern art which he shares with his wife, Andrée, has resulted in his being a member of the council of the city art gallery. He is president of the Schiller Foundation, a body that awards prizes for literature, and president of the Pestalozzi Foundation, which helps to finance the university courses of children with less well off parents.

His game is golf and his hobby is collecting and binding old books, mainly on Swiss culture and economics.

He will take over the Bank for International Settlements under no illusions about the problems of the world monetary system.

As president of the Swiss National Bank he is uniquely qualified to pontificate on the issue. Switzerland brought its inflation rate down to near zero after the first oil crisis and today is experiencing an economic boom, with unemployment affecting a mere 0.2 per cent (all of 5,712 people) of the working population.

But inflation has returned with the boom. Prices are rising alarmingly by Swiss standards — at an annual rate of more than 7 per cent. It will be one of Fritz Leutwiler's tasks to show his fellow central bankers on the BIS board how a moderate monetarist can get inflation under control again without sacrificing full employment.

Peter Norman

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 9, Dealings End, Nov 20. § Contango Day, Nov 23 Settlement Day, Nov 30

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock outstanding £	Stock		Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
SHORTS						
857m	Treas	8¼% 1980-82	98⅞	+⅛	8.589	14.650
400m	Treas	3% 1982	97¼	+⅛	3.085	13.910
600m	Treas	14% 1982	99⅞	+⅛	14.018	14.243
800m	Treas	8¼% 1982	96½	+⅛	8.548	14.095
1000m	Exch	9¼% 1982	95⅞	+⅛	9.646	14.502
800m	Exch	8¾% 1983	95¼	+⅛	9.156	13.802
600m	Exch	3% 1983	89⅞	..	3.338	11.772
1550m	Treas.	12% 1983	97¼	+⅛	12.339	14.336
800m	Treas	9¼% 1983	93¼	+⅛	9.921	13.880
800m	Exch	13¼% 1983	96½	●+⅞	13.758	14.625
900m	Exch	10% 1983	92¼	●+⅝	10.840	14.475
500m	Fund	5½% 1982-84	85½	+⅛	6.453	13.378
1100m	Exch	11¼% 1984	93¼	+⅞	12.064	14.821
1100m	Exch	14% 1984	99¼	●+1⅛	14.106	14.398
1000m	Exch	3% 1984	78¾	● ..	3.810	12.832
1050m	Treas	12% 1984	94⅜	+1⅛	12.716	14.452
1000m	Treas	15% 1985	99⅝	+1½	15.058	15.109
1000m	Exch Cv	12% 1985	91⅞	+1½	13.061	15.183
600m	Treas	3% 1985	72½	●+⅛	4.136	12.982
1100m	Treas	11½% 1985	88⅞	+1⅛	12.940	15.539
1300m	Exch	12¼% 1985	91⅞	●+1⅛	13.333	15.026
1150m	Exch	11¼% 1986	88⅞	+1⁷⁄₁₆	13.221	15.366
500m	Treas	3% 1986	68⅞	●+½	4.372	12.289
1150m	Treas	12% 1986	80⅝	● ..	13.370	16.211
MEDIUMS						
600m	Treas	8½% 1984-86	81⅜	+⅛	10.445	14.081
500m	Exch	13¼% 1987	97⅝	+1⅛	14.109	15.068
550m	Fund	6½% 1985-87	75	+1⅛	8.694	13.111
1000m	Treas	12% 1987	87¼	+2⅛	13.805	15.434
500m	Treas	7¾% 1985-88	77¼	+1⅛	10.360	13.934
1052m	Trans	3% 1978-88	62⅞	+1⅛	4.897	11.809

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
29.4m	AAH	99	+4	6.7	6.8	9.0
4,599,000	AB Electronics	118	+10	5.7	4.8	..
38.7m	AE PLC	39½	+1½	..		
60.8m	AGB Research	264	+12	7.8		
1,267,000	AI Ind Prod	13	−1	0.0		
61.1m	APV Hldgs	221	..	12.9		
11.0m	Aaronson Bros.	40	+5	3.0		
24.5m	Acrow 'A'	40	+1	1.1		
16.6m	Advance Serv	56	● −1	4.7		
33.1m	Adwest Group	162	+16	10.7		
10.4m	Aeron't & Gen.	280	+10	5.0		
940,000	Aero Needles	22	..	..		
—	AKZO	465	..	..		
1,859,000	Allen W. G.	50	+2	4.4		
62.4m	Allied Colloids	146	+12	3.9		
2,601,000	Allied Plant	17	..	..		
35.0m	Amal Metal	558	−57	8.6		
24.8m	Amal Power	136	h ..	7.1		
2,314,000	Amber Day	15	+3	..		
19.3m	Amstrad	206	+5	5.6		
38.8m	Anderson Strath	82	−1	6.7		
12.6m	Anglia TV 'A'	97	..	7.4		
237.5m	Anglo Amer Ind	£14	+1½	85.9		
5,020,000	Aquascutum 'A'	30	..	2.9		
41.6m	Argyll Foods	99	+7	4.6		
9,322,000	Ash & Lacy	224	+4	17.9		

Football

Hungary are less sure of themselves

By Norman Fox

England's hopes of achieving at least the necessary draw against Hungary in the World Cup at Wembley on Wednesday were aided yesterday when reports from Budapest suggested that Tibor Nyilasi, the outstanding member of the Hungarian team, was unlikely to appear. Nyilasi, the captain, has not played for more than a fortnight because of a knee injury.

Confidence in the Hungarian party arriving in London today seems to have eroded since the period immediately after they qualified for the finals in Spain by beating Norway last month. Kalman Meszoly, the manager, is now talking of England's 60 per cent chance of winning and indicating that Hungary would rather see England in Spain than Romania.

The absence of Nyilasi clearly troubles the Hungarians. The president of their football association, Gyorgy Szepesi, said yesterday: "He is the one irreplaceable member of the squad. We have adequate cover for everyone else. It would be like being without Puskas." Nyilasi, who has missed two league matches for Ferencvaros, has often suffered from injuries, and this year he has been under treatment for a stomach ulcer.

Although Mr Meszoly yesterday spoke of Nyilasi as being only "doubtful", it seemed certain that Karoly Csapo, the scorer of Hungary's first goal in the 1978 World Cup final competition against Argentina would take the primary midfield position. Csapo is 29, and has 18 caps. The captaincy may be taken on by the experienced defender, Laszlo Balint, of the Toulouse club.

The Hungarians also had doubts about Imre Garaba, the defender who brought down Keegan in Budapest, conceding a penalty. He was not included in the squad because the Hungarian authorities thought he had to be suspended for twice having his name taken. Garaba waited on the steps of the Hungarian FA to protest his innocence, and was reinstated with the additional permission of the English FA.

England's manager, Ron Greenwood, had intended announcing his team tomorrow, but there are arguments in favour of telling the players today. In all probability, he will make few changes from the side who beat Hungary 3—1 last June. All of that team are available, including Watson, who has been unable to command a regular place in the Southampton team.

The following team played Hungary: R Clemence, P Neal, D Watson, T Thompson, M Mills, S Coppell, T McDermott, B Robson, T Brooking, K Keegan, P Mariner.

Hungary's probable line-up is: F Meszaros, G Szanto, L Balint, J Garaba, J Toth, S Muller, K Csapo, S Sallai, L Fazekas, A Torocsik, L Kiss.

Big league has an off day in working clothes

By Norman Fox

While Ron Greenwood was drawing the curtains on prying eyes at England's "top secret" William IV country mansion at the better end of the Piccadilly Line, and the team trained "privately" within a few hundred yards of the A6 at London Colney, the rest of the football community tried to let in some light. It was not easy.

Saturday's League programme was not entirely bare but it was in working clothes. No one in the top half of the First Division played a competitive match, although some went to absurd lengths to get a game. Tottenham Hotspur chose a weekend in Israel. Brighton went to Crystal Palace, where no one is safe, least of all Steve Kember, the new manager, who said he had received an absolute guarantee that he would stay until the end of the season "unless I mess it up in the first month".

By all accounts, some of the First Division teams which did play wish they had taken the day off. West Bromwich Albion's 2—1 home defeat by Stoke City left them looking down on only four other teams in the division. Stoke went to 13th place, leaving most other Midlands sides below them. With Aston Villa, the champions, struggling alongside the cities of Birmingham and Coventry, the heart of the country is almost as depressed as the North-East, where a goalless draw between Middlesbrough and Sunderland may have offended neither but encouraged no one. At least Newcastle United won 4—1 in the Second Division match against Charlton Athletic, who finished with 10 men after McAllister was sent off.

Luton Town and Watford are still first and second but perhaps not for much longer if Queens Park Rangers and Barnsley continue with such substantial achievements as 3—1 and 4—2 away victories over Sheffield Wednesday and Rotherham respectively.

Some London clubs are concerned that Luton and Watford's possible promotion to the First Division could be harmful to their attendances. Luton have heard it all before. Watford have never been this close to the top division.

Having seen one of his players sent off with one from Wimbledon and his team (Preston North End, for those who are unable to keep up with his travels) miss a penalty and lose 3—2, Tommy Docherty could hardly avoid saying that he found life in the Third Division "interesting".

The uncapped player, Steve Lovell, was asked to stand by yesterday for Wales's World Cup game in the Soviet Union. Lovell, the Crystal Palace defender, was told to get ready for Tbilisi because Joey Jones is doubtful for Wednesday's qualifying tie with a hamstring injury.

Team with a gallon of hooch could raise glasses in May

By Nicholas Harling

Gillingham 3 Doncaster Rovers 0

Keith Peacock, the Gillingham manager, said he would keep until the end of the season the gallon of whisky he won from Bells for being their third division manager for October. On the evidence of the form his side showed in going top of the division for the first time on Saturday, the hooch may well come in handy for a celebration next May.

Gillingham would be setting a precedent should they still lead the pack in the spring, for not only has the Kent club never reached the second division; all this season's other leaders of the section have been dislodged, Chesterfield being the latest to slip, at the weekend.

Doncaster, too, must be familiar with the feeling, for they fell from second to fifth with this ineffectual display. Clearly they have known better days and these will return once they form an understanding with Cooper, their manager Billy Bremner's former Leeds colleague, whose first game was spent trying to bring a sense of purpose to a flustered midfield.

Only one team at least had to benefit from the fixture. Both had lost their last two matches but Gillingham possessed the men to amend their ways, Tydeman making the most impact in his first full game for six weeks.

Mentioned in the programme column entitled "Ten years ago", since when he has been to Charlton and back, Tydeman's accurate long passes always stretched Doncaster and his corners had already threatened to bring goals when Bruce flicked one on to give the revitalized Lee a simple chance in the 28th minute.

It took Gillingham only six more minutes to score again, Lally misdirecting Tydeman's cross straight to White, who drove it back past Boyd. With one hand aloft in some mysterious protest, the goalkeeper was in no way prepared to save.

Later Boyd put his other hand to better effect with a stupendous save that kept out a header from Price, who had already nodded one against the woodwork. The knock, it soon became obvious, belonged to White, a midfield player. From Powell's cross he looped yet another header over Boyd for his second goal to relieve Price of the distinction of being the club's top scorer. Yet this was very much a team effort.

GILLINGHAM: R Hillyard; J Sharpe, A Ford, S Bruce, [illegible] Weatherly, P Bowman, C Powell, R Tydeman, [illegible].

DONCASTER ROVERS: W Boyd; [illegible] Little.

Referee: J Martin (Alton, Hants).

Relegation cloud darkens

By John Dougray

Middlesbrough 0 Sunderland 0

Belatedly, both Middlesbrough and Sunderland seem to have got the message that they are heading for relegation, and their living standards will suffer a sharp decline unless they apply themselves more diligently than they have done so far.

Unfortunately for the two north-east clubs, many of their supporters have already written them off, and only 21,019 attended Ayresome Park on Saturday to watch a keenly contested Tees-Wear derby.

In the midst of all the hurly-burly, the quiet intelligence and skills of Middlesbrough's midfield Dutchman, Otto, shone out like a beacon, and it was a great pity that he had to leave the field concussed after an hour. Otto and Cochrane were the two players who caused Sunderland the most problems, and Elliott, who had been moved into the middle to mark the little Irishman, was cautioned in the first half for literally marking him.

Apart from this incident, and a heated moment or two between Thomson and Clarke, it was not a dirty match. With Hindmarch restored to the back four, Sunderland's defence looked much more secure than of late.

It has been a busy season for Middlesbrough's Irish international goalkeeper Platt, and twice in the second half he was left exposed by his defenders' slack marking. The first time Bowyer drove the ball against a post; on the next occasion McCoist curled the ball just wide.

MIDDLESBROUGH: J Platt; I Nattrass, [illegible].

SUNDERLAND: B Siddall; [illegible].

Referee: N Midgley (Salford).

Lowey (Blackburn) heads on, despite Goodyear's challenge.

Luton too cavalier for their own ambitions

By Tom German

Blackburn Rovers 0 Luton Town 1

It is a little early to be laying out the welcome mat to the first division, but a proprietary stake might not be amiss. Luton look the part on the present firm surfaces where they can move both the ball and themselves unimpeded, though it might be prudent to enter one cautionary note. If they are as cavalier with scoring opportunities for the remainder of the season as they were at Blackburn, they could yet trip themselves.

White will turn a shade paler when he contemplates the openings he alone cast aside. It took a penalty, with 10 minutes of the match remaining, to give Luton the maximum return which distances them from their closest pursuers in division two by five points. In truth, however, the likelihood of them forfeiting the distinction of being the only club in the league still unbeaten away from home was almost imperceptible.

It was endangered only in the opening 20 minutes or so when Rovers took up where they apparently left off in the League Cup against Nottingham Forest.

Their attack was given point by Stonehouse's splendidly thrustful work in midfield, Brotherston's pace and Garner's ability to get into threatening positions. Two of Garner's efforts were disturbingly close to the surrounds of Aleksic's goal. Thereafter Blackburn's momentum subsided, and so did their prospects when injury kept Keeley in the dressing room for the second half.

Luton had begun to assemble their credentials before that point and establish them beyond question with one fine, swift link between Stein and Horton which went unrewarded because of Gennoe's alertness.

Hill's easy, flowing control and piercing passes illuminated the middle reaches, but chances came and flittered away like dead leaves on winter's wind. Indeed, Luton were almost admonished for their lapses in aim as Burke darted forward to meet a rare centre, which came from Lowey, and should have managed to do better than hoist the ball high over the bar.

Luton's riposte came moments later. Blackburn's cover was pulled aside yet again, this time by Fuccillo who gave Stein a sharp through ball to pursue. The angle available to him may already have been too tight when Gennoe's dive caused Stein to sprawl over him. It was a penalty and Moss shot with more accuracy than hitherto his colleagues had been able to achieve.

BLACKBURN ROVERS: T Gennoe; [illegible] Stonehouse, [illegible].

LUTON TOWN: J Aleksic; [illegible] Stein.

Referee: [illegible].

QPR put an end to Hillsborough hoodoo

By Vince Wright

Sheffield Wednesday 1 QPR 3

Before Saturday Queen's Park Rangers had never won a league game at Hillsborough and had scored just twice in eight matches there. By the end of 90 minutes Sheffield Wednesday must have wished that they had never mentioned these facts in the club programme. Rangers played as though they had something to prove; Wednesday played as though they were in a trance.

It was a curiously unsatisfying afternoon. Wednesday did not look remotely like a side with first division aspirations and although Rangers improved their promotion prospects they ultimately made hard work of their victory. Rangers put themselves under unnecessary pressure by easing up after taking a 3—0 lead early in the second half. Wednesday, given the first glimpse of encouragement, pulled a goal back and might have had a couple more.

Simon Stainrod was the main difference between the teams. The Rangers forward with a languid style reminiscent of Rodney Marsh, a former QPR player, scored three times to bring his season's tally to nine and left Wednesday regretting that they were without their two regular central defenders, Smith (injured) and Shirtliff (suspended). Stainrod's second goal, a minute from half time, showed that individuality can still flourish.

A few minutes earlier Stainrod had put Rangers ahead, drifting through Wednesday's bemused defence like an invisible man to clip the ball past Bolder. Waddock and Micklewhite had made the chance possible. When Stainrod, inexplicably unmarked, headed over Bolder for his third goal the match should have been beyond Wednesday's reach. But they kept trying and reduced the leeway through Bannister with 20 minutes to go.

The first half was eventful for all the wrong reasons. Stainrod had his name taken for a foul on Megson, Bannister suffered the same fate for tripping Roeder and Micklewhite followed them into the referee's book for wasting time at a throw in. Colin Seel's eccentric refereeing was partly to blame for the ill-tempered atmosphere. Meanwhile the football was depressingly poor. With Curran, among other Wednesday players contributing little the home supporters were understandably disgruntled.

Allen was booked for dissent in the second half and there were two glaring misses from Wednesday as Rangers grew careless. The culprit on each occasion was Megson, which was a pity because he was their most creative and resourceful player. If Megson had had Stainrod alongside him the result might have been reversed.

SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY: R Bolder; M Sterland, C Williamson, T Matthewson, M Pickering, K Taylor, G Megson, A Mirocevic (sub, J Pearson), G Bannister, A McCulloch, T Curran.

QUEEN'S PARK RANGERS: J Burridge; J Gregory, T Fenwick, G Waddock, E Howe, G Roeder, G Micklewhite, M Flanagan, C Allen (sub, R Hazell), S Stainrod, I Gillard.

Referee: C Seel (Carlisle).

Norwich on the right side of a thin dividing line

By Paul Newman

Norwich City 2 Cambridge U 1

Ken Brown, the Norwich City manager, chose an appropriate day to write in his club's programme about the thin dividing line between success and failure. For despite a late goal by each side, Saturday's East Anglian derby at Carrow Road was effectively decided in two fleeting first-half moments within the space of 50 seconds.

After 39 minutes Reilly headed out a Norwich corner straight to Walford, who was standing on the edge of the penalty area. He took such a rustic swing at the ball that his left foot shot could have landed in Carrow Road itself, but to Norwich's joy it flashed into the corner of the Cambridge net.

Play switched to the other end directly from the restart, and quick passes from Mayo and Gibbins suddenly left Streete with an undefended goal eight yards in front of him. Astonishingly, he shot a good ward wide of a post.

Those two moments summed up the game, for although Webster later saved a penalty from Jack, Cambridge could count themselves unlucky not to have taken at least one point from a full blooded and entertaining match. Woods celebrated his 22nd birthday with marvellous acrobatic saves from Mayo, Gibbins and Reilly, and Norwich had a post to thank for keeping out one Fallon shot.

Fallon finally found the net after 88 minutes, but McGuire had settled the outcome with Norwich's second goal two minutes earlier.

Norwich were perhaps due some good fortune. Mr Brown felt his side were unlucky not to win their two previous league games, and indeed many felt the club did not deserve to fall on the wrong side of that thin dividing line last season, when they were relegated from the first division after losing their final home game.

Recrossing the line is proving more difficult than might have been expected.

The line that Cambridge know best is the breadline, and their officials could have been forgiven for spending most of Saturday afternoon admiring the carpeting on the floor of the Norwich directors' box.

Cambridge's bootstring budget is such that John Docherty, the manager, expects his men to play anywhere. "Goalkeeper is our only specialist position", he said after the match. Injuries and suspension had forced Mr Docherty to play both his captain, Spriggs, a midfield player, and Reilly, a striker, in defence. Spriggs underlined the success of his manager's policy by winning a "man of the match" award.

Defeat spoilt a run of five wins in six games, but Cambridge, who were in the Southern League less than 12 years ago, did enough to justify their position on the fringe of the promotion race. The thought that Manchester United and Liverpool could be visiting the Abbey Stadium (capacity 12,500) next season, is an intriguing one.

NORWICH CITY: C Woods; P Haylock, W Donachie, M McGuire, S Walford, D Watson, R Symonds, D Muzinic, R Jack, J Royle, D Bennett (sub, G Shepherd).

CAMBRIDGE UNITED: M Webster; F Streete, J Murray, A Taylor, S Fallon, T O'Neill, T Finney, S Spriggs, J Mayo, G Reilly, R Gibbins.

Referee: K S Hackett (Sheffield).

McLeish to miss Portugal

Alex McLeish, the Scotland central defender, was ordered home to Aberdeen by Jock Stein, the team manager, yesterday as the rest of his team colleagues prepared to fly out to Portugal. It was the second month running that McLeish, aged 22, had failed to get further than the Scots' Glasgow base.

McLeish has an ankle injury and Mr Stein will now take only 17 players to Lisbon for the final match in group 6 of the World Cup qualifying competition.

McLeish has had a disastrous run of luck over the past month, beginning with the ankle injury which forced him to miss Scotland's vital qualifying game against Northern Ireland in Belfast. Then, he broke down in training a few hours before Aberdeen met Arges Pitesti in the UEFA Cup.

On Saturday McLeish was helped from the field after 50 minutes of Aberdeen's League game against Partick Thistle.

The Scots party fly out this morning with the top qualifying spot already assured. Now, Mr Stein is looking for a continuation of his side's unbeaten record against the dispirited Portuguese, who currently prop up the group table.

Meanwhile, a penalties controversy has dogged Rangers and their 20-year-old striker, John MacDonald throughout the season, and Saturday's Premier Division match at Ibrox provided another flashpoint. The 70th minute penalty came when MacDonald was checked by St Mirren's John McCormack. Jim Bett's conversion from the spot, took the heat off Rangers at 3—1 before they went on to add a fourth goal.

Italy sure of place in finals

Turin, Nov 15.—Italy are certain to play in next year's World Cup Finals in Spain next year after their uninspiring 1—1 home draw with Greece in a group five qualifying match here yesterday.

Even if the Italians lose their final group match, against Luxembourg, they cannot finish lower than second. The other qualifiers from the group are likely to be Yugoslavia.

The Italians should have been two goals up at half time, but the Greek goalkeeper, Pantelis, produced fine saves from Graziani (15 minutes) and Antognoni (34). The impatient home supporters had to wait until the second-half for Conti to score on the hour. The goal spurred more Italian aggression but the Greek defence held firm. The visitors gave the home side an uncomfortable time in the dying minutes and equalized two minutes from time through Kuis.

Firos, of Greece (60 minutes), and the Italian goalscorer Conti (69) ere shown the yellow card by the Romanian referee, Mr Rainea.

ITALY: Zoff; Gentile, Cabrini, Marini, Collovati, Scirea, Conti, Dossena, Graziani, Antognoni, Selvaggi.

GREECE: Pantelis; Karulias, Iosifidis, Firos, Kapsos, Damanakis, Ardizoglu, Kuis, Mitropulos, Vamvakulas, Anastopulos.

GROUP FIVE	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Italy	7	4	2	1	11	5	10
Yugoslavia	6	4	1	1	15	6	9
Denmark	8	4	0	4	14	11	8
Greece	7	3	1	3	9	11	7
Luxembourg	6	0	0	6	1	17	0

Remaining matches: November 21, Yugoslavia v Luxembourg; November 29, Greece v Yugoslavia; December 12, Italy v Luxembourg.

European leagues

[illegible]

Rugby League

Rovers offer prospect of a Humberside final

By Keith Macklin

The mouthwatering prospect emerged yesterday of yet another major Humberside final, with a crowd of between 30,000 and 40,000 at Boothferry Park football ground, Hull. If the two Hull sides are kept apart by today's semi-final draw for the John Player Trophy, victory for the Humberside clubs would pave the way for a derby match on the only ground in the city able to hold the enormous crowd that would want to watch the confrontation.

Hull Kingston Rovers yesterday reached the semi-final stage with a nail-biting victory at Widnes, the home side missing a reasonably easy kick at goal in the dying minutes as Rovers led 9—8. Widnes led 5—4 until deep into the second half, then Hartley scored a brilliant runaway try, covering 60 yards, using Hogan as a foil as he swept away from Burke.

A touchline goal by Hubbard put Rovers 9—5 ahead, but then Bentley squeezed over the line, and Myler had to kick the goal that would have given Widnes victory. His aim, or his nerve, or both, failed, and Rovers went through to the semi-final. On Saturday Hull earned their place by beating Barrow 14—12 in a thrilling match. The experienced head of Norton, who made all three tries, and the hooking of Duke, were the vital factors in Hull's win.

The big surprise of the quarter-finals was the win by the Second Division leaders, Oldham, over Leeds. The score was 14—5, and Oldham richly deserved their triumph in a match in which the home team produced their best form of the season, and tackled Leeds out of the game when the First Division side attempted a revival. Flanagan and Nicholson scored the Oldham tries, and Parrish kicked four goals. Hague scored a try for Leeds, and Sick kicked a goal.

Swinton gave the Second Division two semifinalists by winning the derby game at Salford. It was a dour, hard-fought game, and Swinton led 1—0 through a drop goal by John Miller until the last seconds, when John's brother, Paul, kicked a goal to add to a try by O'Loughlin.

In the League, Wigan won their first match in nine by beating Wakefield Trinity, Stephens producing a magnificent performance at scrum-half and scoring the last try. Fulham won at Whitehaven, Diamond getting two tries and two goals, and Carlisle went to the top of the Second Division with their home victory over Huddersfield.

Cardiff exposed by Huyton

By John Clemison

Cardiff City 25 Huyton 14

Cardiff City's march on the Second Division table continued yesterday when they disposed of bottom club Huyton in a re-arranged match at Ninian Park. They were originally meant to play Oldham, the table leaders, and clearly relaxed when they knew who they were to play. David Watkins, Cardiff City's manager, later said that it was the only game his side had played where he did not worry about the result beforehand.

After an hour of the match, however, the tiny crowd—at 1,673 Cardiff's lowest of the season—were wondering whether the South Wales club stood any chance of promotion this time round. For Huyton, who have yet to win a game this season and finished with only four points at the end of last, exposed Cardiff's flaws with a hard-tackling, at times inventive, brand of football.

For their efforts, Huyton came close to winning. Though down 10—2 at the interval, they pushed Cardiff back with some impressive runs by Heesom and Fletcher. Whenever danger threatened, they could always turn to Colwell, their stand-off, who put in some superb grubber kicks to fox the Cardiff cover.

But inspired by Fenwick, Hallett and David, Cardiff turned every Huyton mistake into points. Fenwick, who has made the transition from Union to League in only a handful of matches set up try-scoring chances throughout the second half and so enabled Cardiff to improve their position at crucial times.

Cardiff crossed the Huyton line five times in all, with tries by Daley (two), Ringer, Jones and Marshall. Fenwick added four goals. For Huyton, Fitzpatrick touched down twice and Tabern kicked four goals.

If Cardiff want to enjoy First Division football next season, Watkins will have to dip further into the £100,000 kitty and beef up his forwards. What he needs is stronger, more reliable tackling and less of the tendency to shadow tackle—a fault that cost Cardiff at least one try.

CARDIFF CITY: G Pritchard; R Fleay, S Fenwick, D Jones, M Marshall; L Hallett (replacement D Scott), K Gwilliam; T David (rep P Rowe), T Karalius, A Bailey, A Daley, P Ringer, G Nicholls.

HUYTON: J Tabern; R Smith, J Hartley, P Fitzpatrick, M Jackson; C Colwell, A Bishop; G Fletcher, J Andrews, P Middlehurst, J Coop, I Blackburn, A Heesom.

Referee: J McDonald.

Show jumping

Skelton and McNaught at the double for Britain

British riders pulled off a rapid double on the fifth and final day of the Dublin indoor international show jumping at Ballsbridge, Dublin, yesterday. Nick Skelton, and Carat rode clear rounds twice to win the National Aluminium championship and Lesley McNaught, on FMS Barbarella, took the Calor Kosangas speed event.

Skelton is definitely the top rider of the week from the in-form British camp. In the afternoon's championship his mount had a time of 27.98 sec. This was almost four seconds faster than that of the runner-up, the Irish partnership of Paul Darragh on National Double Glazing.

On Saturday Malcolm Pyrah was taken to Dublin hospital with a broken collar bone after falling off his horse, Sea Pearl, in the practising paddock. It was understood that someone walked in front of the horse which threw Pyrah.

Pyrah had been one of the favourites for the two big competitions over the weekend—but there was some consolation when Liz Edgar became the first woman to capture a prize at the show. She rode Makedo to victory in the National Aluminium Stakes, going clear in the fast time of 48.31 sec.

NATIONAL ALUMINIUM CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, Carat, N Skelton (GB) two clear rounds, jump-off time 27.98sec; 2, National Double Glazing, P Darragh (Ireland) two clear rounds, 31.97sec; 3, Wendy, P Chambers (Ireland) two clear rounds, 37.68sec; 4, Tabac Original, D Broome (GB), one clear round and four faults, 27.26sec.

CALOR KOSANGAS INTERNATIONAL: 1, FMS Barbarella, L McNaught (GB) clear round, 43.20sec; 2, Khadidja, H Godignon (France) clear, 48.50sec; 3, Sanyo Super Cell, H Smith (GB) clear, 44.78sec; 4, Corunna Bay, S Hadley (GB) clear, 50.91sec.

Saturday

NATIONAL ALUMINIUM STAKES: [illegible] clear, 44.78sec; [illegible] clear round, 48.31sec; 2, Jetlag, N Skelton (GB) clear, 50.20sec; 3, U.P. Rossmelco, E Wauters (Belgium) clear, 53.16sec; 4, Cool Customer, G Fletcher (GB) clear, 53.51sec; 5, C Sapphire (P Darragh, Ireland) clear, 55.43sec; 6, Knockany, R Smith (Ireland) clear, 55.48sec.

DEFENCE FORCES TROPHY: 1, Mr Ross, D Broome (GB) three clear rounds, 26.23sec; 2, Carat, N Skelton (GB) 3 clear, 26.41sec; 3, Everest For Ever, L Edgar (GB) 3 clear, 27.33sec; 4, Sonorra, S Hadley (GB) 3 clear, 27.66sec; 5, Whistling Song, J Germany (GB) 3 clear, 31.05sec; 6, Preachan, G Fletcher (GB) 2 clear, 40.66sec.

Badminton

New rules will stop picking and choosing

From Richard Streeton

Poona, Nov 15

When the International Badminton Federation announce details within the next two weeks of their first world-wide grand prix series, it will incorporate rules to make certain that leading players do not pick and choose their tournaments. The £16,000 Indian Masters event, which ended here yesterday, was marred by several absentees.

In Poona, where they constantly remind you of their conviction that the game started here, and not Gloucestershire, the presence of a Chinese team meant the leading Indonesians did not come. There were other absentees from Asia and Europe, too, concerned that a poor result would adversely affect their seeding in future events. The IBF's open committee intend to have a rule that players must appear in at least five, and possibly six of the nine grand prix tournaments planned for 1982. Failing this a player would not be allowed to take his or her place in the overall finals.

During their week in India, England completed their plans with Chinese officials for a visit to Peking and six others Chinese cities next May and June and also for a regular exchange of under-13 tours between the two countries, with the Chinese starting the series in England next October.

Prakash Padukone, who beat the leading Chinese, Han Jian, in both London and Kuala Lumpur, again beat him in a magnificent men's final here. It was a match of defensive probing and guile, rather than power. Prakash just scraped home by 9—15, 15—5, 15—12, after Han in the third game crept up from 1—9 down and saved six match points at 12—14.

Nora Perry and Jane Webster, the world champions, had a tense struggle against a new young Chinese pairing, Wu Dixi and Lin Ying, before winning the women's doubles final. The left-handed Wu Dixi has aroused a lot of interest in the past week with her further development of the reverse service. Calling for a new shuttle each time she used it, the shuttle skimmed over the net broadside on and proved virtually unplayable.

RESULTS: Men's singles: P Padukone beat Han Jian (China), 9—15, 15—5, 15—12. Men's doubles: T Kihlstrom and S Karlsson (Sweden) beat Kartono and Heryanto (Indonesia), 6—15, 15—8, 17—15. Women's singles: Zheng Yuli (China) beat Ami Ghia (India), 11—4, 11—6. Women's doubles: N Perry and J Webster (England) beat Wu Dixi and Lin Ying (China), 17—14, 13—15, 17—15. Mixed doubles: R Stevens (England) and Mrs Perry beat W Gilliland (Scotland) and K Chapman (England), 15—12, 15—3.

Squash rackets

The day the stage manager almost fluffed his lines

By Richard Eaton

Qamar Zaman, the former world number one, who still reckons he can make trouble for the reigning number one, Geoff Hunt, had to have three match balls against his fellow Pakistani Maqsood Ahmed before winning the tournament sponsored by Henry Butcher and Squash Wall at Redwood Lodge Country Club Bristol, on Saturday.

Zaman, now three in the world, flies off to the world championships in Toronto this week £1,000 richer and with some good solid match practice under his belt following a 4—9, 9—1, 2—9, 10—8, 9—6 victory. He was probably wanting a hard match—and in any case he has a knack of stage managing five-game wins against Maqsood—but this was harder than he can have expected.

It was 2—1 to Maqsood and five-all in the fourth when the follow through from Zaman's racket on an attempted reverse angle caught his opponent on the nose. There was blood, much cotton wool and a 10 minute delay and immediately after the restart Zaman lost three points in a row. He had to save one match ball at 5—8, and two more at 7—8 before he escaped into a fifth game. He won after a struggle lasting nearly an hour and a half in all.

Dean Williams, the number two Australian comfortably beat Rowland Watson, the leading South African, 9—7, 9—3, 9—5 in the third place play-off, which is an upset according to this week's rather surprising world seedings in which Watson is at seven and Williams at nine.

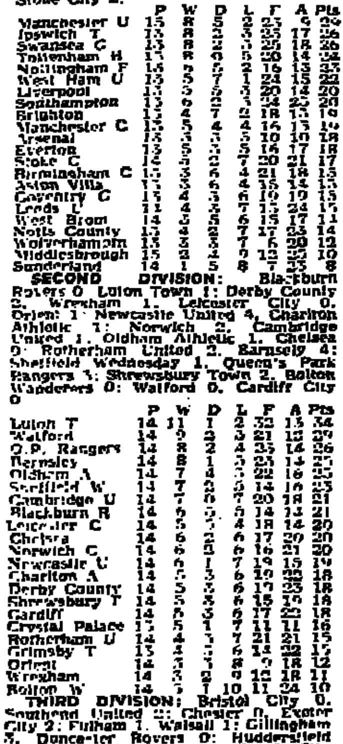
Jaimie Hickox, England's number two junior from Surrey, caused a surprise by reaching the final of the Midland Open at Mansfield yesterday where he was beaten 9—1, 9—4, 5—9, 9—1 by Chris Dittmar, the world junior champion.

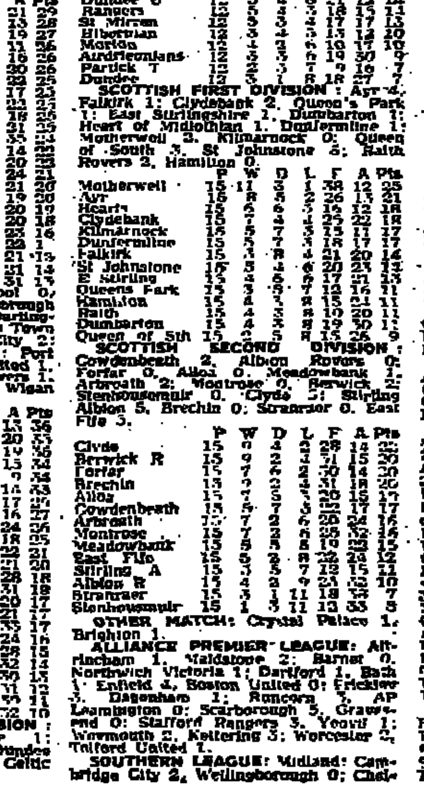
Hickox beat David Pearson, the England joint number six, Danny Lee, the English junior champion, and Charles Edwards of Shropshire.

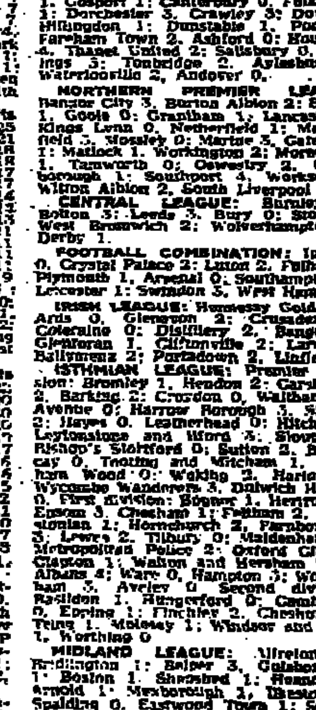
Hickox lasted just over an hour in the final against Dittmar, an Australian who had a little too much pace and power for him and who had won in straight games against Bryan Pearson, an England international, in his semi-final.

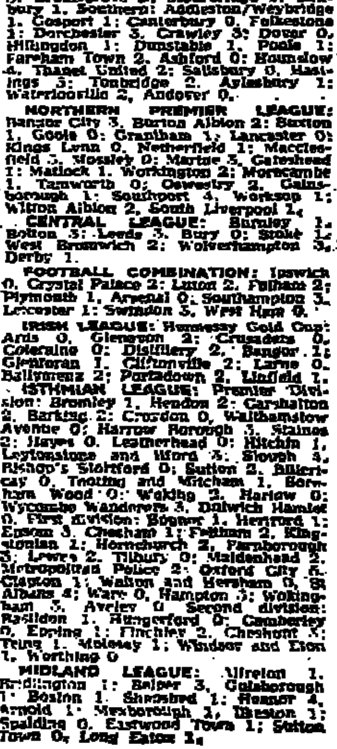
Liz Brown of Staffordshire took the women's singles, winning 9—5, 9—5, 4—9, 9—6 against Alex Cowie of Warwickshire, who had earlier put out the top seed, Lesley Moore.

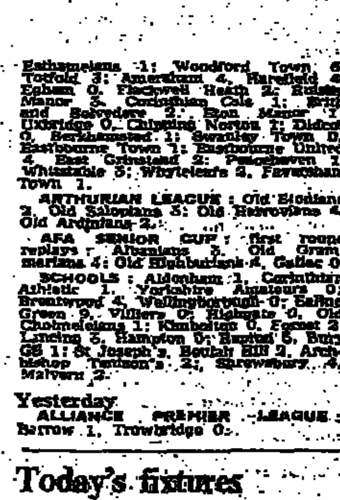
Weekend results and tables











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Today's fixtures

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Cowdell venue

The British featherweight champion, Pat Cowdell, will box the world champion, Salvador Sanchez, in Houston, Texas, on December 12.

Tennis

Jimmy Connors with the trophy after his Benson and Hedges victory

Malcolm Clarke

McEnroe loses head and crown

By Rex Bellamy
Tennis Correspondent

John McEnroe, the Wimbledon and United States champion, was beaten 3—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2 by Jimmy Connors, a former winner of both those titles in the singles final of the Benson and Hedges tournament at Wembley yesterday. Whereas Connors was competing for the first time since he won the tournament in 1976, McEnroe was playing at Wembley for the fourth consecutive year and, until yesterday, had won 19 singles at the cost of only one set.

When McEnroe was two sets up and firmly in charge, it seemed that the final might be merely another chapter in his Wembley supremacy and even something of an anti-climax. It turned out to be a lot of things but there was certainly no hint of anti-climax—not, that is, until McEnroe's emotional stamina suddenly snapped when he went 2—3 down in the fifth set.

The final lasted for three hours and a half and took the form of a three-act drama. The first act was subdued, with McEnroe so dominating the stage that at times Connors just seemed to be feeding him lines. The second act developed into farce, with a lot of unsavoury cross talk, as McEnroe was first warned for misconduct and was then penalized a point.

That introduced a last act in which Connors, thriving on the heady air of disputatious excitement, jumped into the driving seat and stayed there—partly because McEnroe's head was whirling with thoughts that everyone was against him and that a fine and even a suspension might be the outcome.

It was announced later that, pending appeal, McEnroe had incurred two separate fines of $350 each, which would take him over the limit for a 12-month period and thus lead to an automatic 21-day suspension. These fines were for "abusing" ball and racket. Connors incurred a $400 fine for obscenity.

There were moments, such was the prize fighting nature of the contest and the public's reaction to it, when one mischievously wondered why the match had not been billed Mack the Mouth vs Jimmy the Grunt. For the last three sets such imagery kept popping into the front of the mind.

This was certainly tennis. It was also an arduous athletic confrontation between two highly skilled and sometimes irascible young men. It was thrilling entertainment too—no doubt about that. But it also threw into total confusion all our preconceptions about the way professional sportsmen should conduct themselves before the paying public.

When this often distasteful dramatic feast was over, Connors made some interesting but not entirely convincing comments. Such a match had its advantages, he said, because it packed the house, brought some colour into the game, and gave the public even more than good tennis—which he admitted was the main purpose of the exercise.

The flaw in his argument is that many of the finest players in the game's history have given us all that—packed houses, colour, and the bonus of incidents and asides that, in the old days, were laced with humour rather than yesterday's boorish acrimony.

Connors also suggested that today's players might behave a little better but for the complex of modern rules that put them "under the thumb".

All began quietly. McEnroe has too much technical and tactical variety, too great a gift for improvisation, for a possibly too proud opponent who has only one game pattern to play. Connors was given no set pattern to play to and was continually teased by variations of pace. He could not impose his frankly aggressive methods on McEnroe, who was at once sounder and more flexible. McEnroe versus Connors seemed to be a perfect example of the boxer versus fighter analogy. In all this there were many reminders that whereas Connors is much the player he was three or four years ago, McEnroe has spent that period improving.

Serving at 0—1 and 0—40 in the third set McEnroe suddenly ran into trouble—and he was never to get out of it. He whacked a ball into the backstop and was instantly warned, which seemed harsh. Then he argued with the umpire and hit a microphone with his racket. McEnroe was penalized a point and there ensued a bizarre scene, with the referee and Grand Prix supervisor on court while Connors sat down, and had a chat with Earl Buchholz, executive director of the Association of Tennis Professionals.

From that game onwards it became clear that Connors had moved into his element and McEnroe out of it. Each in turn was rude to the umpire and in McEnroe's case it sometimes seemed to be a monologue interrupted only by the tennis. Connors tried to play a fatherly role. "Don't talk to me", McEnroe responded. "You've got the crowd on your side and everything else you want."

But Connors did tempt him to the net for a little chat which might be paraphrased as forgetting about the umpire and all the other nonsense and settling down to work it out themselves. McEnroe's response was to break back for 1—4 and make persistent requests for chocolate. Understandably, the umpire, a schoolmaster called John Parry, was by this time becoming confused.

McEnroe could not save the third set. Nor, in spite of a great effort to regain his composure and his form, could he quite manage to stop Connors in the fourth.

All that mattered after that was two games in the fifth set. McEnroe had two break points for a 3—1 lead but lost not only that game but, on his own service, the next as well. He promptly hit a ball into the stands and the ensuing penalty point left Connors to serve at 5—2 and 15—0. That finished McEnroe.

McEnroe said later: "I have never been fined for anything obscene. Tennis is a great sport. You can't suppress personalities. You don't want robots on the court. And conversations between the players and the umpire should be private. It's three times as loud on TV as when you actually say it."

Finally McEnroe said he saw no reason why he should not play Wimbledon next year, though he had no contact with the championships committee since the summer fracas.

SEMI-Finals: J McEnroe (US) beat A Mayer (US), 6—3, 6—3; J Connors (US) beat Y Noah (France), 6—3, 6—4.
FINAL: Connors beat McEnroe, 3—6, 2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 6—2.
DOUBLES: Semi-finals: McEnroe and P Fleming (US) beat T Mayotte and T Wilkinson (US), 6—3, 6—1; S Stewart and F Taygan (US) beat H Gunthardt (Switzerland) and B Taroczy (Hungary), 6—4, 6—7, 6—2; F Taygan and S Stewart (US) beat J. McEnroe and P Fleming (US) 7—5, 6—7, 6—4.

United States overpower Britain

Tokyo, Nov 15.—The United States, the defending champions, easily overpowered Great Britain 3—0 today in the final of the Federation Cup, the women's world team tennis championship, to win the trophy for the sixth successive year, and the 10th time in all.

Wimbledon champion Chris Evert Lloyd and 16-year-old Andrea Jaeger led the Americans to their victory by outplaying Britain's Sue Barker and Virginia Wade in the singles matches. Mrs Lloyd, 26, the world's top-ranked player, demolished 25-year-old Miss Barker, ranked 13th in the world, 6—2, 6—1 in a one-hour match.

Mrs Lloyd's victory over Miss Barker was her 23rd successive Federation Cup win. Miss Barker, strong on the forehand but otherwise no match for the American star, dropped her service with a double-fault in the third game and Mrs Lloyd coasted on to take the first set.

Both girls dropped their opening services in the second set, but Miss Barker's break was her only success as Mrs Lloyd reeled off five consecutive games for victory.

FINAL: United States 3, Britain 0: A Jaeger beat V Wade, 6—3, 6—1; C Lloyd beat S Barker, 6—2, 6—1; R Casals and K Jordan beat Miss Wade and J Durie, 6—4, 7—5.
CONSOLATION, FINAL: Czechoslovakia 2, Brazil 0 (doubles not played): H Sukova beat C Monteiro, 6—7, 6—1; H Mandlikova beat P Medrado, 7—5, 6—3.

Hockey

Bucks and Surrey will represent the South

By Sydney Friskin
Kent 0 Buckinghamshire 3

A talented Buckinghamshire side achieved a decisive victory over Kent at Bromley yesterday. The big news of the day, however, was that Middlesex, last year's county champions, were beaten 2—1 by Surrey at Cheam. So, Buckinghamshire and Surrey will represent the South in the national round of this year's county championships.

The first half of the match at Bromley belonged largely to Buckinghamshire, whose speed and individual skills made their attacks look more compelling. Kent, showing good balance and control, were well in the game even when two goals down. But when Buckinghamshire scored their third goal just before half time, it killed the little chance Kent might have had of recovering.

The match was barely three minutes old when Buckinghamshire took the lead. A shot from the right of the circle by Bhaji Flora was saved and Saini scored off the rebound. Seven minutes later Laly split the Kent defence with his dazzling stickwork and Dak had only to drive the ball into goal.

Kent, well prompted from the middle by Kullar, made a great effort to repair the damage but one of their best chances was lost when Louden came out of the goal to smother a shot from Marshall. Their spirits were low when Saini converted a short corner for Buckinghamshire shortly before half time, stopping the hit from the line himself and driving the ball hard along the ground.

That was the end of the game as a spectacle. It sadly deteriorated in the second half, particularly after a flare up between Manjit Flora and Berry, the Kent centre forward. Both were shown the yellow card and temporarily suspended but it seemed unfair that Berry should have been kept off the field five minutes longer than Flora for the same offence. Two more players were temporarily suspended, Shepley of Kent for questioning and Saini for a dangerous tackle.

Buckinghamshire were denied a fourth goal when Bhaji Flora ended a brilliant run by hitting a post. But Kent, too, should have scored at least a goal towards the end. They did not seize their chances and that made all the difference. In the match at Cheam Pinks from a short corner and Western from a penalty stroke scored for Surrey. Dixon from a short corner for Middlesex. Surrey led 1—0 at half time.

KENT: D Smith (Bromley); J Crosbie (Tulse Hill, capt), M Copus (Tulse Hill), W Richards (Bromley), A King (Bromley), J Shepley (Tulse Hill), I Kullar (Beckenham), C Marshall (Tulse Hill), I Cox (Tulse Hill), H Berry (Beckenham), N Kalsi (Blackheath). Sub: D Coombes (Bromley).
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE: P Louden (Slough); M Parris (Slough, capt), H Dhami (Slough), M Flora (Slough), H David (Slough), B Bolt (Slough), B Flora (Slough), P Wright (Aylesbury), R S Saini (Slough), R Laly (Slough), K Dak (Slough).
Umpires: L Allan and M Martin (Southern Counties).

Rackets

Holders regain control in sixth game

By Roy McKelvie

William Boone and Randall Crawley, the holders, were taken the full distance and had to recover from being down by two games to three before retaining the amateur rackets doubles championship sponsored by Celestion Loudspeakers at Queen's Club, London, yesterday. Eventually Boone's physical strength and Crawley's artistry succeeded in beating Charles Hue Williams and John Prenn by 15—4, 13—16, 10—15, 15—5, 3—15, 15—3, 15—2.

It was not a notable match, being at times ragged with the two principal actors, Boone and Prenn using the side walls too much and tending to overhit. There were few concessions to finesse.

The contributions from the second strings Crawley and Hue Williams were as worthy as anything. Crawley, though his play was subject to ups and downs, hit many lovely strokes and used variation of pace. The defence of Hue Williams, his positioning in court and in taking difficult shots off the forehand sidewall played a considerable part in sustaining the match especially when Prenn's timing was awry.

The match developed into a dog fight near the end of the second game when, Crawley serving at 13—11, Boone took a wild swipe at the ball and missed. That put Prenn into the service box where he was dismissed at 12—13. With Hue Williams serving Prenn hit a winner off the wood, a stroke queried by the opposition. This unsettled Boone and he loosely put down a volley to lose the game.

That brought Prenn and Hue Williams into the match. Prenn began to use his overhead tennis service, with spins like a googly, against Boone and that aggravated his discomfort. At three games to two, Prenn and Hue Williams were definitely on top. Then Boone pulled himself together, made a service run of nine in the sixth game and dominated the seventh.

Newton's marathon

Mike Newton, a Londoner, won the International Super-Marathon six-day race by covering 505.56 miles on a track near Nottingham. He bettered by 50 miles the previous record for the event

Miss Ireson to the rescue

By Joyce Whitehead
Berkshire 0 Hertfordshire 0

Berkshire's young goalkeeper stole the thunder in their match against Hertfordshire, the East champions, yesterday. Substituting for Pauline Gibbon, an international who works in Tamworth, and appears only for championship matches, Vicki Ireson, from Reading University, played a very mature game. Not only did she clear well, but her positioning was faultless.

After Berkshire had spent the first 10 minutes in attack, missing some goalscoring opportunities from good crosses by their acting captain, Jane Towillis, it was Miss Ireson who saved them from defeat.

Without the absent Jenny Brown, Hertfordshire had to adapt their game with only 10 players, and this they did well, particularly in the second half. Christine Duffett nearly scored from a good passing movement in the first half, but towards the end of the match it was Susan Molyneaux who missed only by a hair's breadth.

BERKSHIRE: V Ireson; N Sandham, S Airey, A East, M Pottow, N Davies, J Towillis (captain), C Douglas, J Deverson, L Randolph, E Doyle.
HERTFORDSHIRE: S Owen; M Daly, J Dyer Smith, C Imber (captain), C Ward, B Footler, S Molyneaux, C Duffett, J Slatterley, A Pemberton.

Rugby Union

All Blacks cash in on tried tactics

From Ian Robertson
Toulouse, Nov 15
France 9 New Zealand 13

The All Blacks current domination of the world rugby stage continued at Toulouse on Saturday when they narrowly beat France in a fiercely contested but unspectacular match. The French forwards were outplayed in every phase and the occasional rapier thrusts of their three-quarters and their generally more flamboyant and adventurous style were comfortably blunted by the well organized defence of the tourists.

In the past six months the All Blacks have won Test series against Scotland, South Africa and Romania, and they wisely adhered rigidly to the same tried and tested tactical approach against the French. With Whetton and Haden eclipsing France at the lineout and Mourie, Mexted and Shaw proving faster and more constructive in the open, the All Blacks enjoyed a wealth of possession which they coveted avariciously. Not once did they spin the ball out to the open side wing. They preferred to exploit the short side from scrums and to hoist a variety of kicks from lineouts.

Loveridge was outstanding at scrum half in executing these tactics and McKechnie, Salmon and latterly, Rollerson, when he came on as replacement fly half, kept the All Blacks thundering forward after the high ball. Pursued with relentless inflexibility, the tactics proved effective in the end but it seemed a criminal waste of the talents of their two dashing wings, Wilson and Fraser.

The more cavalier attitude of the French was sadly doomed to fail by the inconsistency of their packs and the poor performance of Berbizier at scrum half. He did not relish the physical challenge which the game profferred and he and Laporte were a disappointing and hesitant combination. Blanco, Mesny and Gabernet excelled on a starvation diet and, despite their limited opportunities, they often threatened to cut loose.

Dintrans popped up everywhere in broken play but the three loose forwards were cast from the same mould and though each, big, strong and fast, played well enough individually, the blend was wrong.

France sadly lacked a breakaway scavenger like Rivers. Missing half the side that helped them win the Five Nations Championship last season, the French understandably failed to reproduce the rhythm and cohesion which made them masters of Europe. They will doubtless improve in due course.

Penalties by Hewson for New Zealand and Laporte for France left the teams level 10 minutes before half time. Then Loveridge sparked off the one move of sheer genius in the whole match. Breaking from a scrum in midfield on the French 22, he sold two outrageous dummies to knife through the defence, draw the cover and put Wilson over in the corner.

Hewson dropped a goal to make it 10—3, but on the half-time whistle Laporte kicked his second penalty to keep France in touch. Midway through the second half Gabernet dropped a goal from a free kick to cut the deficit to one point. But New Zealand absorbed further pressure and had the final word when Hewson landed another penalty with the last kick of a dull match.

Yesterday the French selectors met in Lourdes. Perhaps, there, they found a cure for their pack's malady in time to square the series in Paris this week.

FRANCE: S Gabernet; M Fabre, R Bertranne, P Mesny, S Blanco; G Laporte, P Berbizier; R Paparemborde, P Dintrans, M Cremaschi; D Erbani, D Revallier, A Lorieux, J-L Joinel, L Rodriguez.
NEW ZEALAND: A Hewson; S Wilson, J Salmon, A Stone, B Fraser; R McKechnie, D Loveridge; J Spiers, A Dalton, R Ketels; G Mourie (captain), A Haden, G Whetton, M Shaw, M Mexted.
Referee: C Norling (Wales).

The All Blacks meet a French selection at La Rochelle tomorrow with only two of the players from Saturday's international XV, Haden and Stu Wilson, involved.

TEAM: D Rollerson; S Wilson, L Cameron, S Pokere, F Woodman; J Boe, A Donald; W Neville, H Reid, P Koteka, B Morrissey, A Haden, J Ross, F Shelford, G Old.

Wallabies can only hope that all will come right on the day

By Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Ulster 6 Australians 12

If the Australians planned this game as a dress rehearsal for next Saturday's international against Ireland, they can only hope that everything will come right on the day.

A young Ulster pack prepared and inspired by Bill McBride, gave such a rousing account of themselves in all phases of the forward game, that their side outscored the opposition for all but the first five minutes of the game and, in territorial terms, enjoyed a greater share of it.

Flattered by the final margin, the Wallabies must have been thankful to come through by a goal and two penalty goals to two penalty goals. All their points were scored by Paul McLean, who brought his tour tally to 64 as well as exerting a calming influence at stand-off half at times when some of those around him were showing signs of the jitters.

But they can still say that only three sides—the Midlands (twice), Oxford University and London (twice)—have scored tries against them. There was only one occasion at Ravenhill when Ulster seriously threatened to become a force.

Having established an almost instant lead of nine points, Shaw's side seemed nicely poised to expand horizons in conditions then ideal. But they failed to get any semblance of set piece control and were made to look vulnerable to pressure.

Ulster had a modest edge at the lineout, where their opponents had the loosehead prop, D'Arcy, throwing in. More alarmingly for the tourists, the home side enjoyed a much clearer one in the scrummage, where nothing occurred to keep the Irish forwards lying sleepless in their beds this week.

On this evidence, indeed, subsequent feeling among the Ulster pundits was that Ireland would hope to scrummage Australia into the ground at Lansdowne Road. By then, however, there should be a different Australian front row with a change at tighthead prop. It is also important for them that the leading hooker, Carberry, proves his fitness against Munster in Cork tomorrow.

It seems certain that Shaw will play at lock in the international, with Williams or Peter McLean as his partner. Williams won some useful balls at re-starts on Saturday as well as a good share of their lineout possession, although not all of it could have been to the liking of his scrum half.

It was a day, however, when even Hipwell made a mistake or two under pressure, and at full back Gould, for all his strength and potential in attack, had his least distinguished game of the tour, missing the lines too often for comfort.

Ulster made a careless unpropitious start by offending at first lineout, yielding 10 metres for apparent dissent by the lock Rogers and then being caught off guard when Paul McLean launched himself to the line from a quick tap. The Wallaby stand-off handsomely converted his own try from wide on the left and, within minutes, had landed an imposing penalty from 35 metres out after Ulster had gone over the top at a ruck.

From that point onwards there was a lot for detailed chronicling in an untidy contest devoid of consistent flow and pattern. In the second quarter, Hawker lit the proceedings by providing a little crash ball for Gould, thundering through the middle, but the movement came to nought when the full back was penalized after being tackled.

In the last one, Hawker and Slack prised open an overlap for Grigg on the right, but the wing could be forgiven for failing to hold a long, low pass when the ball had been made greasy by a soft Irish drizzle.

That last Australian attack preceded a quick piece of thinking by the Ulster skipper, Goodrich. A shrewd little chip into space from behind a scrummage in his 22 had his international centres, Irwin and Hewitt, all but threatening a score for Ringland, a strong and dashing wing whose limited opportunities could not obscure the reasons why he will be winning his first cap next Saturday.

Two nice penalties by Goodrich in the final quarter gave Ulster six well-earned points, and Paul McLean kicked his second for the winners at the end, after Roche had been first to a breakdown.

Ulster might have achieved an honourable draw, or done even better, if Rainey had not missed four attempts at goal as well as a drop shot, and Goodrich one. Yet none of these was easy. Not the least pleasure of the afternoon was to observe the total silence in which the players of both teams took their kicks at goal. In the rugby world there is surely no more sporting crowd than an Irish one.

Paul McLean: exerted a calming influence at stand-off.

ULSTER: P Rainey (Queen's University); T Ringland (Queen's University), J Hewitt (North NIFC), D Irwin (Queen's University), K Crossan (Instonians); A Goodrich (Ballymena, captain), A Armstrong (Bangor); I Johnston (Collegians), S Smith (Ballymena), D Wallace (City of Derry), D Smyth (Ballymena), J Rogers (Bangor), C Morrison (CIYMS), N Carr (Queen's University), W Anderson (Dungannon).
AUSTRALIANS: R Gould; P Grigg, M Hawker, A Slack, B Moon; P McLean, J Hipwell; A D'Arcy, L Walker, S Pilecki, C Roche, A Shaw (captain), S Williams, G Cornelsen, M Loane.
Referee: W Jones (Wales).

The Australians have gambled by omitting Paul McLean from the side to play Munster in Cork tomorrow.

AUSTRALIANS (v Munster): G J Ella; P Grigg, M D O'Connor, M H Cox, B J Moon; M Ella, A J Parker; D J Curran, C M Carberry, J Meadows, P W McLean, M J Mathers (capt), S P Poidevin, D Hall, P W Lucas.

How Lancashire had the last laugh

By Tom Cooban
Northumberland 19 Yorkshire 12

The day turned sour for Yorkshire. After convincingly beating Lancashire the previous week, they took the field at Gosforth confident of taking the Northern county championship from Northumberland, the holders, but instead lost by a try, a drop goal and four penalty goals to four penalty goals. So Lancashire, whose decisive victory over Cheshire put them at the head of the Northern group, had the last laugh.

Yorkshire's attempts to reproduce the style of play which beat Lancashire foundered against Northumberland's solidity. Frustrated, they resorted to misdemeanours which the referee punished more severely than they expected. Of the penalties they conceded in the first half, nine resulted in shots at goal. Johnson kicked three of them and Patrick one. Johnson also dropped a goal. Northumberland offended less often. Old, Yorkshire's captain, had two penalty shots at goal and one success.

It was also Yorkshire's misfortune to have a player injured at the start of each half—Machell, their prop, with a head injury, and Barley, their centre, who injured his leg. Barley had to leave the field and was replaced by Mason, of Roundhay.

Yorkshire's best efforts came late in the second half. By this time Old had kicked another penalty goal, but its value had been cancelled out by a try which Anderson, the Northumberland loose forward, scored from a scrum on the Yorkshire line. Two further penalty goals by Old had given Yorkshire slender hope of saving the game.

Threequarter moves brought both Harrison and Squires into spectacular action on the wings, and forward support improved.

Northumberland's exemplary team spirit, resulting largely from 12 players being from the Gosforth club, were their greatest assets. Instinctively, they played to each other's strength and weaknesses. Outstanding in their powerful pack were White in the tight, Bainbridge in the line-outs and Anderson in the loose.

Behind such trojans, Ramage, the scrum half has better opportunities than young Melville, his opposite number, who is to play for England B. Johnson, his partner, kicked with pinpoint accuracy, and reacted so quickly to the unexpected that he dropped a goal from a careless kick from the Yorkshire line. To opportunism of this kind Yorkshire had no answer.

NORTHUMBERLAND: B Patrick; J Pollock, R Breakey (Gosforth), A Tindle (Northern), S Gustard (captain); D Johnson, I Ramage; C White (Gosforth), S Tilley (Northern), J Bell, P Simpson, T Roberts, S Bainbridge, R Anderson (Gosforth), G Smallwood (Northern).
YORKSHIRE: D Norton (Headingley); P J Squires, R I Shackleton (Harrogate), B Barley, M Harrison (Wakefield); A G Old (captain) (Sheffield), N Melville; R Huntsman (Wasps), B Coyne (Middlesbrough), A Machell (Headingley), S Tipping (Roundhay), J Race (Sheffield), R Walters (Huddersfield), P Winterbottom, J P Ellison (Headingley).
Referee: M J Morgan (Bristol).

Northern division

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Lancashire	5	4	0	1	170	25	8
Yorkshire	5	4	0	1	87	42	8
Nrthmberland	5	4	0	1	78	43	8
Durham	5	1	1	3	46	98	3
Cumbria	5	1	1	3	23	75	3
Cheshire	5	0	0	5	21	144	0

Cornwall's hopes are dashed by a decimal

By David Hands
Cornwall 6 Gloucestershire 10

It was not a good week for Cornishmen. Nine of them were in the South-Western Counties XV beaten by 40 points by the Australians last Wednesday, and at Camborne, on Saturday, they began the day leading the south-west division of the county championship, only to finish in third place. Gloucestershire's win, by a goal and a try to two penalty goals, means they will play Dorset and Wiltshire at Swindon next Saturday for a place in the semi-final of the championship, sponsored by Thorn EMI.

Cornwall needed at least a draw to break Gloucestershire's 12-year monopoly of their division; defeat, combined with Somerset's points-scoring exploits against Devon, meant that Gloucestershire won the group from Somerset by .11. How Somerset must be kicking themselves for throwing away victory over Cornwall in their first championship game.

Gloucestershire's margin of success was narrow enough. So was their margin of victory at Camborne when their midfield backs at times seemed to be doing their best to present Cornwall with the game. Gloucestershire's set-piece domination was embarrassing; four times they pushed Cornwall off their own ball, and at the lineout only some brave efforts by Corin and Hendy stopped a total whitewash.

The curiosity was that both sides had the same game-plan which, put simply, was to put the ball up in the air and chase it, with the variation that Gloucestershire, with so much possession, could afford to let Jones, and sometimes Carr, turn back and set up the second phase. All this had the merit of allowing two polished full backs, Cue and Martin, to demonstrate their catching and kicking to good effect. It was not, perhaps, what Derek Morgan, one of England's selectors, had come to see, and Jones may not have enhanced his England B claims.

Mr Morgan may also have been looking at potential replacements for Scott in England's senior side, and while Hesford did his chances no harm, that was not too difficult behind a pack going forward the whole time. In the meantime two good Gloucestershire wings, and an attacking full back, were largely left to keep warm as best they could.

What of Cornwall? They tackled their hearts out, as we knew they would; they covered in depth, Corin again outstanding for a lock even if he has a propensity for giving away penalties. And for nearly three-quarters of the game they led by a single penalty, kicked by Martin midway through the first half after two earlier attempts had failed.

They picked up such bits of ball as there were and the nearest they came to a try was when Pellow charged down a kick by Jones on his own 22. The rebound went too far and Cue was able to clear. Meanwhile Gloucestershire's place-kickers, Cue and Jones, were having an off-day before a pick-up by Hesford enabled Harding to float a long blind-side pass to Morley who scored a try. In injury time a tapped penalty five metres out saw Boyle charge over, Jones converting, and the match ended with Martin's second penalty. A highlight of the day was the Cornish scrum half, Mankee, leaping out of Rafter's tackle like a salmon going upstream, doing a forward roll and coming up with the ball as though it were a planned move. If only the entire Cornwall effort had displayed the same finesse.

CORNWALL: G Martin; B Trevaskis (Bath), R Pellow, I Perkins (Wasps), T Bassett (St Ives), B Jenkin (Hayle); R Mankee, R Tonkin (Camborne), M Duffelen (Wasps), T Pryor (Redruth), P Hendy (St Ives, captain), C Durant (Camborne), R Corin (St Ives), R Spurrell (Bath), G Still (Cheltenham).
GLOUCESTERSHIRE: P Cue (Bristol); R Mogg, P Taylor (Gloucester), J Carr, A Morley (Bristol); L Jones (Gloucester), R Harding (Bristol); M Preedy (Gloucester), K Bogira (Bristol), P Blakeway (Gloucester), N Pomphrey (Bristol), S Boyle, J Orwin (Gloucester), M Rafter (Bristol, captain), R Hesford (Bristol).
Referee: D. Williams (London).

South-west division

Gloucestershire	3	2	0	1	56	30	4
Somerset	3	2	0	1	65	37	4
Cornwall	3	2	0	1	30	19	4
Devon	3	0	0	3	15	80	0

Swansea's revenge also augurs well for them

By Gerald Davies
Llanelli 3 Swansea 17

The omens for Swansea, had they lost, would not have been good for their forthcoming visit of the Wallabies. The last time they visited Stradey Park, about this time last year, they were resoundingly beaten and then trounced a fortnight later by a touring team, the All Blacks. This time, on Saturday, in a highly competent and efficient manner, Swansea disposed of a Scarlets team, short of scoring power, by two tries and three penalties to one penalty.

Both sides were depleted by the demands of Wales B but Swansea filled some of the vacancies with fully fledged internationals. Llanelli, unfortunately, were further drained of hard core experience by the late withdrawal of Quinnell.

This made no difference in an exciting first half, when all the points, apart from Blyth's early second half penalty, were scored. Although it was Llanelli who mounted the early pressure, it was the visitors who scored first. From 60 metres out Blyth came into the threequarter line with devastating effect. He ran most of the way but finally sent Swift in for the try.

Llanelli responded immediately and Gravell, Thomas and Davies, came close. At the other end, but for a glimmer of a forward pass, Donovan might have scored. But unlike Llanelli, Swansea did not leave their opponents' territory empty handed. Alun Davies was caught handling at the bottom of a ruck, and Blyth kicked the penalty.

For all their early running, Llanelli took 20 minutes to register their only score, when Kevin Thomas, a most stylish performer, kicked a penalty. Another Blyth penalty restored Swansea's points gap and they extended it further when Donovan, in loose play, came back towards the forwards on a long, diagonal run. He linked up on the touchline with Swift, who passed inside to Davies, the hooker, who scored.

In the second half, the early pace took its toll. Swansea, grateful for having such a commanding lead, settled down. With Clegg suffering from an early injury, the lineout possession was shared in the vigorous tussle between Cheeseman and Davies. Llanelli were never comfortable in the scrum, where Rees and Delaney struggled, and when Townley, the hooker, came off to be replaced by Charles Thomas, another prop, the three of them were no match for Swansea's solid front row. Thus Davies and Donovan were able to control the tempo. Not even the furious charges of Gravell in Llanelli's final effort, could break down Swansea's resilient defence.

LLANELLI: P Morgan; J Griffiths, R Gravell (captain), P Hopkins, R Rees-Evans; K Thomas, C Davies; P Rees, K Townley (replacement, C Thomas), L Delaney, N Sanders, P May, H Cornelius, D Pickering, A Davies.
SWANSEA: R Blyth; T Swift, D Richards (captain), G Jenkins, H Rees; A Donovan, H Davies; C Williams, S Davies, G John, J Cooper, C Wheel, B Clegg, M Ruddock, T Cheeseman.
Referee: Corris Thomas (Cardiff).

The man most likely to kicks Gala ahead

By Iain Mackenzie
Gala 21 Boroughmuir 3

Gala, Scottish champions for the past two years, are looking for their third successive title. That much is obvious. What is not so clear is how they propose to win it, after Saturday's ill-kempt appearance against Boroughmuir.

Gala won by two goals and three penalty goals to a single penalty goal, but it was not until the last few minutes that the Borderers got on top. Then they scored two goals in very quick succession and Boroughmuir folded up. They had little choice. By then they had been ground down by Gala's pack, which is by some margin the heaviest in Scotland.

Russell kicked the penalty goal for a 'Muir side which was most unlucky, but he was outdone by Peter Dodds the man who will almost certainly become Scotland's full back when Andy Irvine retires. He kicked three penalty goals and converted both tries for a personal total of thirteen points. The tries were scored by Macaulay and Roy.

Hawick, Gala's old rivals, who lost last week to Stewart's-Melville FP, lost 30-11 to Heriot's, and at the same time Kelso, the only other undefeated side in the League, lost 20-16 at home to the same Stewart's side.

GALA: P Dodds; B Hancock, I Roy, J Foster, V Chlebowski; J Maitland, K Brown; J Aitken (captain), W Low, R Cunningham, D Leslie, T Smith, K Macaulay, G Dickson, D White.
BOROUGHMUIR: B Hay; M Fisken, J Wood, D Wilson, D Gill; G Russell, W Powell; D Cockburn, P Black (captain), N Rowan, B Watson, G Watson, C Galbraith, K Wilson, B Dempsey.
Referee: I Inglis (Selkirk).

Wales B flounder as the French look for vengeance

France B 33 Wales B 9

Lourdes, Nov 15.—Strong kicking and running gave France victory over Wales in a B international here today. Pounded by a French offensive that produced three tries in the second half, Wales notched up their points through three penalties kicked by Wyatt.

The French side, avenging their senior team's defeat yesterday at the hands of New Zealand, opened their score with the first of three penalties by Uthurrisq followed by a drop goal by Camberabero. The first half ended 16—6, with an attack from 40 yards by Chadebech producing a try by Lugan.

A drop by Camberabero and Wyatt's third penalty brought the score to 19—9, then from the sixty-second minute the gap widened with a try by Begu converted by Uthurrisq. Esteve went over in the sixty-ninth minute, then Chadebech broke through to send Camberabero home for the final try.—Reuter.

FRANCE B: C Uthurrisq; J Begu, P Mothe, P Chadebech, P Esteve; D Camberabero, G Martinez; M Montagny, G Brunat, H Gallic, A Lansaman, J-C Orso, P Lugan, J Gratton, F Ronsiares.
WALES B: M Wyatt; C Donovan, K Hopkins, R James, K Williams; M Dacey, M Douglas; S Jones, M Richards, M James, R Lakin, R Moriarty, S Sutton, M Davies, J Thomas.

Smith withdraws

Steve Smith, the England and Lancashire scrum half, has withdrawn from Major R. V. Stanley's XV to meet Oxford University on Wednesday because of a hamstring strain sustained at the close of the first half of the game against Cheshire on Saturday.

How Richmond used three full backs

By Gordon Allan
Richmond 28 Harlequins 6

Harlequins began in a blaze of promise and ended in ashes at Richmond on Saturday. Richmond scored 16 points in the last 15 minutes to win this London merit table match by two goals, four penalty goals and a try, to a goal.

It was hard on Harlequins to lose by such a large margin, but it has to be said that collapsing in the last furlong like a suspect racehorse is not a new experience for them. They were worn down by the Richmond forwards, who gave them short shrift in the tight, and blotted out in open play.

Do not run away with the idea that Richmond were uniformly impressive. Their pack earned that description but not their three-quarters who, with lateral running and the usual surplus of kicking, radiated neither confidence nor pleasure in their approach work. This has been a Richmond imbalance for a season or two—good men in the front line, a lack of generalship behind.

It was not so much a match of two halves but of two quarters, the first and the last. The second and third were almost devoid of interest. Green, an accurate marksman with his left foot, kicked four penalties for Richmond, and Hodgkiss, charging down a leisurely kick by Preston, scored a try for Harlequins that Dudman converted, to give a half-time score of 12—6.

That would have been a fair result. But Osborne (2) and Lawrence Williams scored belated tries for Richmond, and Green kicked two conversions to distort the picture. Osborne owed his first try to Preston and his second to Conner. Preston, picking up a loose Harlequins pass, combined with Shortland and Sharp to send Williams over.

Humberstone, Richmond's full back, injured his collar bone in the first half, and went to hospital for an X-ray. His replacement, Butcher, was carried off with concussion shortly before the end, and Phil Williams came on. So Richmond had three full backs in the course of the game. Is this a record?

RICHMOND: M Humberstone (reps, J Butcher and P Williams); R Osborne, L Williams, N Preston, R Bruce, C Green; M Conner; A Shortland, N Vinter, J Thorn, J Fenton, M Hess, M Slater, C Sharp (captain), R Edwards.
HARLEQUINS: R Dudman; D Wright, G Birkett (captain), D Hodgkiss, S Simson; K Bushell, B Riley; T Claxton, C Kersey, A Barker, N French, N Heath, R Riddell (rep, E Weekes), D Cooke, C Butcher.
Referee: A Fisher (Gloucester).

Weekend results

INTERNATIONAL MATCH: France 9, New Zealand 13.
TOUR MATCH: Ulster 6, Australians 12.
COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: Cornwall 6, Gloucestershire 10; Cumbria 3, Durham 3; Devon 12, Somerset 35; Lancashire 57, Cheshire 0; Northumberland 19, Yorkshire 12.
CLUB MATCHES: Aberavon 8, Bedford 18; Abertillery 3, Maesteg 27; Birmingham 17, Bridgwater & Albion 4; Blackheath 13, Oxford University 9; Bradford 9, Headingley 17; Broughton Park 7, Morley 16; Cambridge University 9, Leicester 12; Cardiff 35, Ebbw Vale 4; Cheltenham 17, Fylde 13; Cross Keys 4, Pontypool 28; Gloucester 58, Plymouth Albion 0; Gosforth 47, Morpeth 9; Halifax 18, Roundhay 27; Harrogate 6, Sheffield 9; London Irish 22, Nottingham 6; Llanelli 3, Swansea 17; Metropolitan Police 17, Rugby 13; Moseley 15, London Welsh 10; Neath 9, Bridgend 15; New Brighton 6, Waterloo 4; Northampton 8, Coventry 14; Northern 18, Otley 25; Nuneaton 15, Glamorgan Wanderers 6; Orrell 28, Birkenhead Park 12; Pontypridd 26, West Hartlepool 18; Richmond 28, Harlequins 6; Rosslyn Park 20, Newport 10; Sale 36, Huddersfield 11; South Wales Police 24, Penarth 6; US Portsmouth 0, London Scottish 12; Wakefield 10, Hull & E.R. 0; Wasps 25, Saracens 9; Weston-super-Mare 9, Bristol 9; Durham City 21, Hartlepool Rovers 16; Furness 0, Vale of Lune 26; Preston Grasshoppers 14, Manchester 7.
SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Gala 21, Boroughmuir 3; Hawick 30, Heriot's 11; Jedforest 10, West of Scotland 9; Kelso 16, Stewart's/Melville 20; Selkirk 18, Melrose 7; Watsonians 22, Gordonians 0.
SCHOOLS: Abingdon 13, Marlborough 3; Arnold, Blackpool 17, Rossall 6; Bancroft's 18, Colchester RGS 10; Bedford Modern 59, Loughborough GS 3; Berkhamsted 26, UCS 3; Bishop's Stortford 30, Framlingham 0; Bloxham 31, Dean Close 0; Blundell's 6, Canford 34; Bristol GS 26, Worcester RGS 0; Cheshunt 16, Alleyn's [illegible]; Stevenage 13, Cheltenham 3, Wycliffe 7; Chichester HS 49, St John's, Southsea 3; Chiswick 0, Wallington 18; Churchers' 3, Lord Wandsworth 9; Colfe's 14, St Mary's, Sidcup 6; Colston's 3, Prior Park 10; Denstone 31, Worksop 10; Desborough, Maidenhead 13, Lord Williams's, Thame 9; Douai 4, Cranleigh 25; Downside 29, Sherborne 15; Durham 3, St Peter's, York 10; [illegible], Pangbourne 0; Exeter 14, [illegible] 4; Felsted 18, King's, Canterbury 6; Giggleswick 12, Stonyhurst 21; Guildford RGS 18, Reigate 6; Gunnersbury 17, Campion 7; Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham 16, Purley HS 3; Hampton 41, Bishop Wand 0; High Wycombe RGS 11, Watford GS 9; Hipperholme GS 28, Wath-on-Dearne 8; Ipswich 64, Northgate HS 6; Judd 18, Tonbridge 21; Kelly 12, Old Boys 6; Kent College 6, Dover 3; King Edward VII, Lytham 27, William Hulme's 0; KE, Birmingham 30, King's, Worcester 6; King Henry VIII, Coventry 12, Haberdashers' Aske's, Elstree 17; King's, Ely 6, Culford 29; King's, Peterborough 3, Deacon's, Peterborough 9; King's, Rochester 0, Cranbrook 9; Kings', Taunton 25, Christ, Brecon 0; Kingswood 0, Taunton 7; Lancaster RGS 17, Kirkham 3; Langley Park 13, City of London 4; Lawrence Sheriff 9, Bishop Vesey's 24; Leeds GS 36, QEGS, Wakefield 10; Lichfield Friary 37, Chasetown 0; Liverpool 3, St Anselm's, Birkenhead 0; Maidstone GS 9, Duke of York's, RMS 7; Marling 19, Chosen Hill 15; Merchant Taylors', Northwood 9, St Paul's 9; Milton Abbey 0, Hardye's 39; Mount St Mary's 0, Trent 6; Newcastle-under-Lyme 7, Bromsgrove 25; Normanton FHS 14, Ermysted's, Skipton 0; Nottingham HS 49, Abbot Beyne 6; Oakham 10, Ratcliffe 0; Oundle 28, Stowe 0; Perse 27, Newport GS 0; Plymouth 12, Millfield 3; Pocklington 16, Bradford GS 9; Rochester Math 0, Dartford GS 16; Royal Hospital School, Holbrook 17, Wymondham 10; Rydal 6, Kings', Macclesfield 3; Ruthin 13, Caterham 7; Ryde 28, King Edward VI, Southampton 10; St Bees 0, Sedbergh 37; St Benedict's, Ealing 4, John Fisher 7; St Dunstan's 4, KCS Wimbledon 18; St Edward's, Oxford 15, Rugby 3; St George's, Weybridge 11, Haydon, Northwood 7; St John's, Leatherhead 14, Epsom 14; St Lawrence 3, Sutton Valence 7; Seaford 6, Portsmouth GS 21; Sir Roger Manwood's 3, Chatham House 13; Skinners 29, Howard 0; Tiffin 27, Emanuel 15; Trinity, Croydon 18, Latymer Upper 8; Truro 36, Truro SFC XV 8; Uppingham 16, Bedford 16; Wellington (Berkshire) 25, Radley 0; Wellington, Somerset 18, King's, Bruton 0; Wells CS 12, Allhallows 16; West Buckland 33, Queen Elizabeth's, Crediton 0; Westcliff HS 7, Goffs, Cheshunt 25; West Park, St Helens 48, Marple Hall, Stockport 4; Whitgift 7, Dulwich 7; William Ellis 15, S. Joseph's Academy, Blackheath 18; Wirral GS 20, Cardinal Allen 14; Woodbridge 7, Norwich 5; Woodhouse Grove 20, Harrogate GS 16; Woolverstone Hall 6, St Joseph's, Ipswich 12; Wrekin 3, Solihull 10.

Cricket

Botham and Gower show Indians the benefits of a third-day slog

From Richard Streeton
Poona, Nov 15

Some exhilarating strokeplay by Botham and Gower, brute force from one and controlled elegance from the other, gave England victory by six wickets against an Indian under-22 side here today.

England had been set to make 301 in three hours-and-a-half to win and four overs of the mandatory last 20 remained at the end.

Due solely to the enterprise of the two captains, this was a marvellously entertaining game. Fletcher fulfilled his promise to try to avoid boredom in the example with his declaration yesterday while still some way behind, something that astonished the Indian spectators.

The machinations that are commonplace in the county championship are virtually unknown here. The first innings lead has always carried enormous significance and prestige.

The 17,000 spectators in the Nehru Stadium revelled in the closing stages. They roared like the Anfield Kop and let off firecrackers and thunderflashes galore as Botham swung his bat in one of his spectacular innings.

Against bowling which, it has to be said, was barely up to what the counties find in April at Fenner's or the Parks, Botham opened his shoulders and slogged five sixes and ten fours in 56 made from only 67 balls. Botham and Gower added 144 in 73 minutes for the second wicket.

The need for those who had not batted on Saturday to have some practice suited England's ambitions well. Gower and Gatting opened the innings, against some wholehearted medium pace from Chad and Sinha.

Gatting had just started to find his touch when he was given leg before against Srikant. Botham was dropped by Gursharn Singh at slip off the left-arm spin of Maninder Singh, when he had scored a single and his bat and legs became entangled as he survived a leg before appeal by Srikant.

Suddenly the whole pattern of England's innings changed. Botham pulled and hooked Srikant for four and six and then on-drove Gopal Sharma, an off-spinner, for another six. The free-hitting continued as Gower started to find his timing, and by tea England were 143 for one from 25 overs.

In the half-hour before the final 20 overs were signalled, the match was decided. In six overs Botham and Gower added 66 runs. Botham, at 51, was dropped by the wicket-keeper against Sinha; then, against Maninder, he first broke a stump at the bowler's end with a straight drive and then drove two sixes over long on. Against Sinha's pace he was caught on the square leg boundary from a no-ball and then drove a six against the sightscreen.

Botham was out when he ducked his head and hooked blindly once too often against Sinha. England had needed 92 from the last 20 overs and 44 were still wanted from the last ten when Gower was run out.

Gower's only serious mistake had been a chance offered to long on when 78. He hit 10 fours and had sensibly allowed Botham his head without neglecting the chance to stroke runs when he could. England in the final straight were never in any danger.

Willis, in bed with a stomach disorder, was absent as the Indians side took their overnight 82 without loss to 180 for two before they declared at lunch.

Boycott's hundred in England's first innings was probably inevitable in the perfect batting conditions. It was one of his more anonymous innings—chanceless, correct and it failed to stir the pulse once.

This happens to be Boycott's 500th first class match. Three others in the touring party are already senior citizens in this respect. Fletcher has played 565, Taylor 551 and Underwood 520.

Fletcher, one way and another, has not put a foot wrong so far, on or off the field.

INDIAN UNDER-22: First Innings: 339 for 7 dec. Gursharan Singh 101 not out, K Srikant 87. [illegible]

Second Innings

K Srikant, b Emburey .. 74
[illegible] .. 37
[illegible] .. 30
Gursharan Singh, not out .. 31
Extras .. 8
Total (2 wkts dec) .. 180
[illegible]
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—97, 2—136.
BOWLING: [illegible]

ENGLAND: First Innings
G Boycott, not out .. 101
[illegible] .. 56
[illegible] .. 56
Extras .. 6
Total (1 wkt dec) .. 219
[illegible]
FALL OF WICKET: 1—113.
BOWLING: [illegible]

Second Innings
D I Gower, run out .. 94
M W Gatting, lbw, b Srikant .. 42
I T Botham, c [illegible], b Sinha .. 98
[illegible] .. 36
[illegible] .. 10
Extras .. 18
Total (4 wkts) .. 303
[illegible]
FALL OF WICKETS: 1—77, 2—221. [illegible]
BOWLING: [illegible]
Umpires: [illegible]

Lillie and Alderman ensure Australia's stranglehold

From Peter McFarline
Perth, Nov 15

Australia's batsmen today pressed home the advantage given to them by fast bowlers Lillee and Alderman to take an unshakeable grip on the first test against Pakistan, at stumps on the third day, Australia were 382 for six, an overall lead of 500 with two days remaining.

A century by vice-captain Hughes, and a dogged 85 by opener Laird gave the Australian batting the impetus it lacked on the first day when dismissed for 180. But Pakistan, psychologically damaged by the onslaught of Lillee and Alderman, who dismissed them for a record low score of 62 on Saturday, look to have little chance of saving the match.

Lillee, five for 14 from nine overs, and Alderman, four for 36 from 10.3 overs, completely demoralised Pakistan, whose total was the country's lowest in Test cricket, the previous lowest was at Lord's in 1954 when England dismissed the side for 87.

Lillee's display, on a wicket that has come for some criticism from Australian captain Chappell, gave him a total of 295 in test cricket, only 14 below the record held by West Indian off-spinner Gibbs.

Alderman, playing his first test on Australian soil after his successful tour of England, claimed the wicket of new opener Rizwan-uz-Zaman with his first delivery. A lead of 118 on the first innings was totally unexpected, as the Australian batsmen had been disappointing on Friday, when Pakistan's pace bowlers managed to reduce their over-rate to 12 an hour. Chappell yesterday called on the control boards of all test countries to introduce fines, or stipulations that 100 overs must be bowled in each day's play.

Wood and Laird consolidated Australia's position late on Saturday with an opening stand of 92. Today, it was the turn of Hughes, recently deposed as captain by Chappell, who failed twice with the bat in this match.

There has been some speculation that Hughes was under pressure to hold his place in the side after his disappointing tour of England, but that died in the wake of his sixth century in test cricket, he was slow, taking three hours, and 131 deliveries, to reach fifty. But with such a start, he moved into a succession of fine strokes, reaching his 100 in only another 54 deliveries.

Laird's support-role of 85 runs in five hours ended 15 runs short of his first century at international level. Hughes received good support late in the day from the left-handers Yallop (38), Border (37) and Marsh (35 not-out). Yallop, another whose place in the side is in jeopardy, hit the ball attractively and was particularly severe on Pakistan's best bowler, Khan.

Chappell is in no hurry to declare, and will probably wait until just before lunch tomorrow before declaring to set the tourists an unassailable target. Pakistan's champion batsman Abbas is likely to return home without playing in any of the tests, or the limited-over international series with the West Indies and Australia. Zaheer missed the first test because of a broken rib, and the injury is taking some time to heal. Zaheer will have a fitness test in Melbourne on Thursday before a final decision about his future on the tour is made. Pakistan manager Ijaz Butt denied reports from Karachi that the Pakistan board had called an emergency meeting to discuss Saturday's collapse. "I have heard nothing. I don't think there will be mass changes" Mr Butt said.

AUSTRALIA: First Innings
[illegible]
Total .. 180

Second Innings
G M Wood, b Iqbal Qasim .. 49
B M Laird, c Wasim Bari, b Imran .. 85
G S Chappell, b Imran .. 6
K J Hughes, c Majid, b Imran .. 106
G N Yallop, c Imran, b Sikander .. 38
A R Border, c Mudassar, b Sikander .. 37
R W Marsh, not-out .. 35
B Yardley, not-out .. 4
Extras (b 1, l-b 6, w 1, n-b 14) .. 22
Total (6 wkts) .. 382

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—92, 2—105, 3—172, 4—262, 5—327, 6—360.

BOWLING (to date): Imran, 33—10—90—3; Sikander, 23—3—79—2; Sarfraz, 26—5—80—0; Wasim Raja, 18—2—57—0; Iqbal Qasim, 18—3—61—1; Miandad, 1—0—2—0; Mudassar, 2—1—1—0.

PAKISTAN: First Innings
Mudassar Nazar, c Marsh, b Lillee .. 0
Rizwan-uz-Zaman, l-b-w, b Alderman .. 0
Mansoor Akhtar, c Marsh, b Alderman .. 6
*Javed Miandad, c Hughes, b Alderman .. 6
Majid Khan, c Marsh, b Lillee .. 3
Wasim Raja, c Thomson, b Lillee .. 4
Imran Khan, c Yardley, b Lillee .. 4
Sarfraz Nawaz, c Marsh, b Alderman .. 26
†Wasim Bari, c Marsh, b Lillee .. 1
Iqbal Qasim, c Alderman, b Thomson .. 5
Sikander Bakht, not-out .. 3
Extras (n-b 4) .. 4
Total .. 62

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—1, 2—1, 3—14, 4—17, 5—21, 6—25, 7—25, 8—26, 9—57.

BOWLING: Lillee, 9—3—18—5; Alderman, 10.3—2—36—4; Thomson, 2—1—4—1.

South Australia facing an uphill battle

Adelaide, Nov 15.—South Australia, dismissed for 79 in their first innings, made a brave start towards a mammoth task of scoring 452 in 425 minutes for victory over the West Indians.

Rick Darling and Kim Harris put on 55 for the first wicket without being parted after the West Indians had declared their second innings at 236 for five.

Croft's dismissal started a minor collapse in which three wickets fell for 24 before Bacchus and Marshall came together to produce some fine attacking cricket, with Marshall taking the dominant role.

Marshall hit 66 in 94 minutes, including eight fours, before being run out. Bacchus was at the crease 145 minutes for his unbeaten 58, which included seven fours. Together the pair put on 103 in 94 minutes.

Viv Richards did not bat in the second innings as he was suffering from an eye infection.

WEST INDIANS: First Innings
[illegible]
Total .. 294
FALL OF WICKETS: [illegible] 273, 8—273, 9—273.
BOWLING: Parkinson 28—5—87—1; Winter 36—15—65—7; Sayers 14—4—50—1; Sleep 14—6—37—0; Dugan 19—3—40—0.

Second Innings
C G Greenidge, c Harris, b Parkinson .. 4
D L Haynes, c Wright, b Parkinson .. 53
C E Croft, c Phillips, b Sleep .. 34
S F Bacchus, not out .. 58
A L Logie, lbw, b Dugan .. 4
M D Marshall, run out .. 66
Extras (b 2, l-b 8, n-b 2, w 5) .. 17
Total (5 wkts dec) .. 236

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—96, 2—99, 3—114, 4—123, 5—236.

BOWLING: Parkinson 18—5—52—2; Winter 19—7—42—0; Sayers 16—7—34—0; Sleep 12—3—35—1; Dugan 16.3—4—56 1.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA: First Innings
W M Darling, c Greenidge, b Marshall .. 7
K Harris, not out .. 19
J J Crowe, c Garner, b Clarke .. 1
W Phillips, b Marshall .. 19
*D W Hookes, c Croft, b Clarke .. 8
P R Sleep, c Croft, b Clarke .. 4
+K J Wright, lbw, b Marshall .. 0
G Winter, c Richards, b Croft .. 5
S Parkinson, c Greenidge, b Garner .. 1
R Dugan, c Richards, b Garner .. 3
D Sayers, c Murray, b Garner .. 1
Extras (b 4, l-b 2, n-b 5) .. 11
Total .. 79

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—14, 3—35, 4—46, 5—51, 6—52, 7—64, 8—65, 9—78.

BOWLING: Clarke 11—2—28—3; Marshall 10—0—25—3; Croft 6—3—11—1; Garner 6—3—6—3.

Second Innings
R Darling, not out .. 31
K Harris, not out .. 22
Extras (l-b 1, n-b 1) .. 2
Total (no wkt) .. 55

Ice skating

The British style that does not excite

From John Hennessy
The Hague, Nov 15

Karen Roughton and Mark Reed, of Birmingham, were eighth in the ice dance event of the Ennia Cup Competition here last night, rising one place over the set pattern result of the day before. Little more could have been expected, since they were in an unprivileged position in the free skating draw. They skated well, in the traditional British style, but perhaps their programme suffered from the lack of periodical explosive highlights that excite the spectators and provide encouraging feedback.

The winners were Carol Fox and Richard Dalley, of the United States, whose form, in spite of two bizarre marks of 5.9 by the French judge, suggested that they are vulnerable to an attack by Karen Barber and Nicholas Slater, of Britain, who finished on their heels in seventh place in the world championships last season.

Rudi Cerne, of West Germany, won the men's event, belying those who felt he had not the character for the occasion. He accomplished three different triple jumps—the loop, toe loop and Salchow—and promised to add the formidable triple Axel for the world championships in Copenhagen next March. There was no British entry.

MEN: Final: 1, R Cerne (WG), 1.4pts; 2, J Santee (US), 2.8; 3, D Cox (Canada), 4.2; 4, T Dickson (US), 6.4; 5, K Kotora (USSR), 6.6; 6, D Monge (France), 8.0.

ICE DANCE: Final: 1, C Fox and R Dalley (US), 1.4pts; 2, J Beranková and J Barták (Czechoslovakia), 2.8; 3, T Wilson and R McCall (Canada), 4.2; 4, J French and J Thomas (Canada), 5.6; 5, T Kurmina and I Chinyaev (USSR), 7.0; 6, E Batanova and A Solvyev (USSR), 8.4. British: 8, K Roughton and M Reed, 11.6.

For the record

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE: Blackheath 1, Guildford 3; Bromley 0, Teddington 0; Cheam 1, Tulse Hill 4; Hampstead 1, London University 0; Hounslow 1, Beckenham 1; Oxford University 1, Dulwich 1; Purley 3, Old Kingstonians 0; Reading 1, Richmond 3; St Albans 3, Maidenhead 1; Slough 5, Mid-Surrey 0; Spencer 0, Southgate 2; Surbiton 1, Cambridge University 4; Wimbledon 2, Hawks 1.

EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Bedford 2, Norwich Union 0; Broxbourne 0, Pelicans 1; Chelmsford 2, Bishop's Stortford 2; Ipswich 0, Cambridge City 0; Norwich Grasshoppers 5, Norfolk Wanderers 2; Westcliff 3, Blueharts 1; West Herts 1, Bedfordshire Eagles 3.

SOUTH LEAGUE—Regionals Hampshire/Surrey: Bournemouth 1, Bank of England 0; Epsom 2, Hamble Old Boys 2; Havant 0, Fareham 2; Nat. West Bank 1, Metropolitan Police 3; Old Tauntonians 1, Trojans 5; Portsmouth and Southsea 1, Chichester 1. Kent/Sussex: Canterbury 1, Anchorians 2; Eastbourne 1, Sevenoaks 1; Folkestone Opt 5, Bognor 0; Lewes 0, East Grinstead 4; Marden Russets 3, Worthing 2; Old Williamsonians 1, Lloyds Bank 0; Tunbridge Wells 1, Gravesend 2. Middlesex/Berks, Buck and Oxon: Amersham 1, Eastcote 3; Goan 1, Indian Gymkhana 4; Hayes 0, Aylesbury 0; Oxford Hawks 0, Banbury 1; Sunbury 0, Polytechnic 1; Windsor 1, City of Oxford 1.

WOMEN'S COUNTY MATCHES: Buckinghamshire 1, Hampshire 4; Surrey 1, Middlesex 0; Staffordshire 6, Shropshire 0; Leicestershire 4, Northamptonshire 0; Nottinghamshire 1, Derbyshire 1; Bedfordshire 4, Worcestershire 0.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP: North: Cheshire 4, Cumbria 1; Durham 1, Yorkshire 3; Northumberland 0, Lancashire 5. West: Wiltshire 2, Gloucestershire 3; Hereford 0, Somerset 5; Cornwall 2, Devon 3. Midlands: Final: Worcestershire 3, Nottinghamshire 0. East: semi-final round: Suffolk 2, Bedfordshire 1 (after extra time); Cambridgeshire 3, Essex 0. South: semi-final round: Surrey 2, Middlesex 1; Kent 0, Buckinghamshire 3. London league: Bromley 1, Cambridge University 0.

Rugby League

Saturday

JOHN PLAYER TROPHY: quarter final: Barrow 12, Hull 14.

Yesterday

JOHN PLAYER TROPHY: Quarter-finals: Oldham 14, Leeds 5; Salford 0, Swinton 6; Widnes 8, Hull Kingston Rovers 9.

FIRST DIVISION: Featherstone 36, York 9; Wigan 15, Wakefield Trinity 5; Bradford Northern 8, St Helens 20; Castleford 17, Leigh 20; Whitehaven 2, Fulham 10.

SECOND DIVISION: Carlisle 18, Huddersfield 2; Cardiff City 23, Huyton 14; Rochdale Hornets 16, Blackpool Borough 13; Halifax 9, Workington Town 6; Hunslet 18, Keighley 13; Dewsbury 11, Bramley 2.

Lacrosse

NORTH OF ENGLAND SENIOR FLAGS: First round: Mellor 21, Ashton 8; Old Hulmeians 9, Heaton Mersey 6; Old Stopfordians 12, Stockport 14; Urmston 9, Old Waconians 19.

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Sheffield University 13, Timperley 8; South Manchester and Wythenshawe 9, Cheadle 8.

SOUTH OF ENGLAND SENIOR FLAGS: First round: Purley 8, Kenton 7; Buckhurst Hill 4, Lee 20; Hillcroft 5, Oxford University 11.

WOMEN'S MATCHES: Putney 15, Guildford 4; Reigate 10, London Univ. 4.

WOMEN'S matches: Hampshire and Wiltshire 23, Dorset 3; Berkshire 14, Dorset 1; Hampshire and Wiltshire 12, Berkshire 12.

Basketball

NEW YORK: National Association: New Jersey Nets 105, Kansas City Kings 92; Detroit Pistons 117, Atlanta Hawks 104; Philadelphia 76ers 109, New York Knicks 102; Boston Celtics 92, Cleveland Cavaliers 91; Washington Bullets 104, Chicago Bulls 99; Golden State Warriors 118, Dallas Mavericks 112; Los Angeles Lakers 98, Phoenix Suns 97; Indiana Pacers 123, San Diego Clippers 114; Houston Rockets 109, Utah Jazz 105.

Rowing

READING: Pangbourne sculls: 1, J Spencer-Jones (Bewdley), 11min 29sec (junior prize); 2, A Johnson (Lea), 11:42; 3, M Yale (Shrewsbury School), 11:44. Women's junior: K Ball (Lea), 13:22. Team prize: Lea.

Volleyball

EDINBURGH: Royal Bank Scottish National League: Men's first division: Dundee Kirkton 0, Coatbridge YMCA 3; MIM 3, Paisley 0; Falkirk 3, Kilmarnock 1; D.V.'s 81 2, Tass 3. Women's first division: Larbert High School SP 1, DCPE 3; Telford 3, Dodds Troon 2; Whitburn Academy SP 0, Jets 3; Whitburn 3, Inverclyde 1.

Golf

BRISBANE: International: Final leading scores: 275: G Player (SA) 65, 71, 72, 67. 279: B Shearer (Australia) 68, 70, 74, 67. 280: J Newton 67, 66, 74, 73; W Grady 66, 74, 73, 77. 282: G Norman 70, 68, 78, 66. 283: G Marsh 71, 71, 77, 64; S Ginn 65, 70, 75, 73. 284: B Devlin (US) 71, 69, 73, 71; B Charles (N Zealand) 69, 72, 73, 70. 285: B Dunk (Australia) 69, 69, 74, 73; J Victorsen 68, 68, 77, 72; B Heinz (US) 72, 70, 74, 69; S Reese (N Zealand) 68, 71, 76, 70; I Mosey (GB) 70, 70, 76, 69; P Stewart (US) 74, 69, 72, 70; F Nobilo (N Zealand) 73, 70, 72, 70; J Lister 72, 70, 73, 68. 290: S Torrance (GB) 71, 72, 76, 71. 291: J O'Leary (Ireland) 68, 72, 76, 75. 292: M Thomas (GB) 71, 49, 69, 73. 299: E Darcy (Ireland) 74, 68, 68, 77.

Racing

Jockey Club look into Ekbalco's progress

By Michael Seely

The old order changed dramatically in the Fighting Fifth Hurdle at Newcastle on Saturday. Catapaulting past Pollardstown at the third flight from home, Ekbalco shot clear of his struggling rivals for a comfortable win over Pollardstown and Gaye Chance. Birds Nest finished fourth and Sea Pigeon, who lost any chance he may have had with a bad mistake at the fourth hurdle, was fifth.

Quite clearly, the champion is not himself at present. "My son Tim says that Sea Pigeon was not going well even before his blunder," Peter Easterby said. "He may still have the virus."

This victory represented a fine piece of tactical riding by David Goulding. When asked why he decided to go for home at that particular moment the jockey said: "Instinct. My horse was pulling hard and jumping well, and I felt that the others were struggling."

Ekbalco is now 6-1 second favourite for the Champion Hurdle. And although he was receiving weight from his principal rivals on Saturday, Ekbalco is fully entitled to his position in the market on the big race.

Afterwards the Newcastle stewards interviewed Roger Fisher, the trainer, and Goulding, and asked them to explain the difference between Ekbalco's running on Saturday and his performance in the Longtown Hurdle on October 28, on the same course, in which he finished fifth behind Freight Forwarder, beaten 19 lengths and a neck. The stewards were not satisfied, and have referred the matter to the disciplinary committee of the jockey club.

Earlier in the afternoon, Goulding had been fined £150 by the Hexham stewards for failing to ride out Tenquin to the best possible placings in a hurdle race on November 6. Fisher, who has now been arraigned before the authorities 11 times this season, was disciplined.

Fisher said yesterday: "I seem to be a 200-1 on chance to appear before the stewards now. Considering Ekbalco was making his first appearance on a racecourse for six months last time, surely you would expect improvement from him. I thought he needed a further race and he drifted in the market on Saturday."

Goulding was clearly upset by what had happened. "Win, lose or draw, the stewards always have me in. It's victimisation. I feel so distressed that I will not be riding tomorrow." The disciplinary committee will adjudicate on the matter in due course.

There can be little doubt that Ekbalco's improvement during the past year has been little short of miraculous. Last November, he won the Mecca Bookmakers Hurdle at Sandown carrying 10st. In March Ekbalco cantered home by six lengths in the Imperial Cup, sponsored by William Hill, on the same course, with 11st 3lb on his back. Now he is clearly one of the best hurdlers in the country, although he has been defeated five times between his three victories.

It is only fair to point out that last spring Ekbalco ran two fine races, first when fourth to Daring Run, who is now 4-1 favourite for the Champion Hurdle in the Sun Templegate Hurdle at Liverpool and again when third to Birds Nest in the Scottish Champion Hurdle at Ayr later in April. Judged on those two performances alone, Ekbalco had little to find to be involved in Saturday's finish. But the horse's improvement since Newcastle only two and a half weeks ago has been a little more substantial than that.

The feature at Cheltenham was of course, Henry Kissinger's decisive defeat of Fairy King in the Mackeson Gold Cup, which gave David Gandolfo his first success in this important handicap and provided Paul Barton with the 200th success of his career as a jockey. Fairy King will return to the track for the Massey-Ferguson Gold Cup in December, but Henry Kissinger's participation depends on the weight he is allotted.

Gandolfo thinks that Henry Kissinger's future may lie in three mile steeplechases. Apparently Henry Kissinger ran far too freely over that distance when fourth to Little Owl and Lesley Ann in the Tote Double steeplechase on the course in January. And in any case, the first and second in that race went on to win the Cheltenham Gold Cup and the Sun Alliance steeplechase at the National Hunt Festival.

☐ Chris Pimlott misses two rides at Carlisle today after an unusual accident at Newcastle on Saturday. Pimlott was thrown into the fence when Duc de Bolebec refused; and banged his left knee on the guard rail.

Henry Kissinger (right) jumps the open ditch on the first circuit with Twidale

English do not enjoy their Roman holiday

English challengers at the big Rome meeting over the weekend met with mixed fortunes. Paul Kelleway's Sparkling Boy, ridden by John Reid, probably unluckiest of all when going down by a short neck in the £11,273 Premio Umbria (group three) over six furlongs on Saturday.

Reid had Sparkling Boy up with the leaders throughout, but gamely though the colt battled on, he found one just too good for him in the locally-trained Super Sky (G Dettori). The other English runner in this race, Nick Vigors's Scarrowmanwick (John Matthias) was left at the start and finished sixth of the 14 runners.

In Sunday's group one Premio Roma over a mile and six furlongs Salora Lady (Reid) proved best of the three English runners, finishing sixth. Bedford (Matthias) and Shafesbury (Greville Starkey) finished ninth and tenth of the 13-horse field. The winner by an easy three lengths was Dentz (V Panici), from Scouting Miller, with the German-trained Czubaryk third and the Prix de Royallieu winner, Don't Sulk, fourth.

Lester Piggott rode a brilliant race on the Scuderia Elite's Vargas Llosa to take today's other big race, the group two Premio Ribot, just beating Tom Jones's Ghadeer (Trevor Rogers) by one length, with Hitchcock half a length back in third place.

Saturday

PREMIO UMBRIA (Group III: £11,273: 6f)
SUPER SKY, br c, by African Sky—Super Girl (Scuderia Cieffedi), 4-9-7 .... Dettori 1
Sparkling Boy, 3-9-7 .... J Reid 2
Tres Gate, 4-9-7 .... G Starkey 3
TOTE: Win, 54 lire; places, 37, 52, 42. A Botti. Sh nk, head, Lilardo 4th. 14 ran. 1min 11.77sec.

Yesterday

PREMIO RIBOT (Group II: £13,827: 1m)
VARGAS LLOSA, ch h, by Habat—Vinny Line (Scuderia Elite), 5-8-11 .... L Piggott 1
Ghadeer, 3-8-11 .... T Rogers 2
Hitchcock, 3-8-11 .... S Dettori 3
TOTE: Win, 73 lire; places, 17, 18, 18. V Signani. 1l, ½l. Hoiga 4th. 11 ran. 1min 40.15sec.

PREMIO ROMA (Group I: £27,054: 1¾m)
DENTZ, b c, by Thatch—Dorliea (Razza di Vedano), 3-8-9 .... V Panici 1
Czubaryk, 5-9-0 .... L Mader 3
Scouting Miller, 4-9-0 .... Dettori 2
TOTE: Win, 860 lire; places, 124, 55, 49. F Regoli. 3l, hd. Don't Sulk 4th. 13 ran. 3min 4.5sec.

Storm Bird steals the thunder

From David Hedges
Lexington, Kentucky, Nov 15

The arrival of Storm Bird, the world's most expensive horse, at the Ashford Stud near here this weekend, was another step in the build-up towards the Kentucky yearling sales. After being flown across the Atlantic from Ireland, where he was trained by Vincent O'Brien, Storm Bird and his connexions met the press, radio and television at the stud which has been constructed some 10 miles outside Lexington at the cost of millions of dollars by Dr Bill Lockridge, a veterinary surgeon who has the ambition to build up a small but select collection of stallions.

Storm Bird, unbeaten as a two-year-old last year but retired halfway through 1981 after a series of setbacks, cost $1m when he was bought at Keeneland as a yearling. Dr Lockridge, looking for a first-class stallion for his new stud, bid $28m for the Epsom Derby winner Shergar, but the Aga Khan decided to accept a lower figure and keep the horse in Europe.

Dr Lockridge then bid the same amount for Storm Bird, and against opposition from four other groups, secured the horse. He bought a threequarter share for $21m with Robert Sangster, Storm Bird's owner, and his partners retaining the other 25 per cent.

While the sales here got off to a quiet start, the North American record for a filly foal sold at public auction was equalled on the first day of the Keeneland mixed sales when a $500,000 was paid by a syndicate from Texas. This was for a filly by the Epsom Derby winner, The Minstrel, out of Belle Pensee, a mare by Ribot, who was a winner in France.

The filly is a full sister to the two-year-old Quest, trained by Guy Harwood, who has been placed several times in England this year, but has never quite lived up to her promising first effort, a third in the Queen Mary Stakes at Royal Ascot. The price equals the record established in 1980 at Keeneland for a filly foal by the dual Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe winner, Alleged.

Apart from this purchase the catalogue on the first day was not outstanding. The average price was against the trend of blood stock sales all over the world, slightly down from $32,410 to $31,505. The horses listed for the second, third and fourth days are of much better quality than those on the opening day. Representatives of Stavros Niarchos and the Arabs are here and Robert Sangster is present himself, having flown in from a visit to Australia, where he has bloodstock interests.

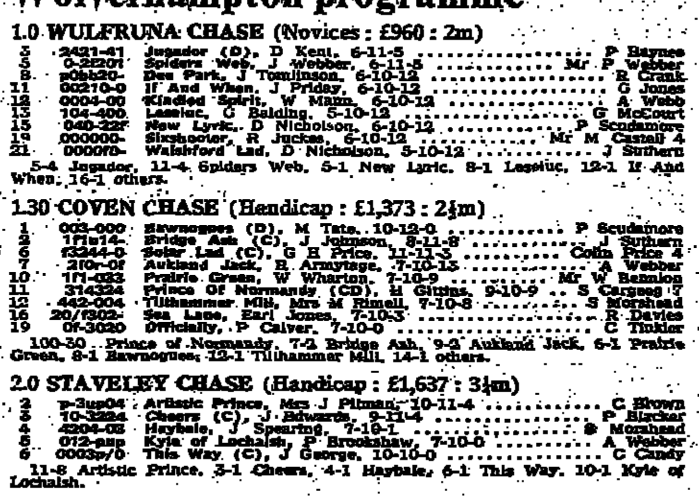
As at Keeneland, the rival Fasig-Tipton organization a few miles away, had a slow start by comparison with last year, but the average price picked up on the second day and on the last day, yesterday. Six-figure purchases became quite commonplace and one lot made $1m. This was the 11-year-old mare, Where You Lead, a daughter of Raise a Native out of the Oaks winner, Noblesse, part of the dispersal of the American bloodstock of Alan Clore. The mare was bought by BBA Ireland, and the 14 lots from the Clore consignment brought a total of $3,353,000.

The second highest price of the day at Fasig-Tipton was the $660,000 paid by North Ridge Farm for the Irish-bred Little Bonny, by Bonne Noel, out of a Sovereign Path mare, consigned by the English bloodstock agent Owen Helman. Enstone Spark, winner of the 1978 1,000 Guineas and in foal to the Derby winner, Roberto, went to the ITB agency for $630,000.

The average price for the final day of the Fasig-Tipton sale was $107,399 compared with $71,974 on the same day last year. Whenever anything of any quality appeared, there was great interest, and the next few days should put a different slant on this year's selling marathon in Kentucky after a quiet start.

☐ John Goulding broke his collarbone in a fall from Deidi at Sedgefield last Wednesday, and will be out of action for about a fortnight. His place on David MacDonald's two Carlisle runners, Caldbeck and Manesty, today is taken by the amateur Arthur Eubank.

Wolverhampton programme



1.0 WULFRUNA CHASE (Novices: £960: 2m)

3 2421-41 Jugador (D), D Kent, 6-11-5 .... P Baynes
5 0-22201 Spiders Web, J Webber, 6-11-5 .... Mr P Webber
8 p0bb20- Dee Park, J Tomlinson, 6-10-12 .... R Crank
11 00210-0 If And When, J Priday, 6-10-12 .... G Jones
12 0004-00 Kindled Spirit, W Mann, 6-10-12 .... A Webb
13 104-400 Lessiuc, G Balding, 5-10-12 .... G McCourt
15 040-22f New Lyric, D Nicholson, 6-10-12 .... P Scudamore
19 000000- Sixshooter, R Juckes, 6-10-12 .... Mr M Castell 4
21 00070- Walshford Lad, D Nicholson, 5-10-12 .... J Suthern

5-4 Jugador, 11-4 Spiders Web, 5-1 New Lyric, 8-1 Lessiuc, 12-1 If And When, 16-1 others.

1.30 COVEN CHASE (Handicap: £1,373: 2½m)

1 003-000 Bawnogues (D), M Tate, 10-12-0 .... P Scudamore
2 1f1u14- Bridge Ash (C), J Johnson, 8-11-8 .... J Suthern
6 f3244-0 Solar Lad (C), G H Price, 11-11-3 .... Colin Price 4
7 210r-0f Aukland Jack, B Armytage, 7-10-13 .... A Webber
10 1f1-023 Prairie Green, W Wharton, 7-10-9 .... Mr W Bennion
11 314324 Prince Of Normandy (CD), H Gittins, 9-10-9 .... S Cargeeg 7
12 442-004 Tillhammer Mill, Mrs M Rimell, 7-10-8 .... S Morshead
16 20/f302- Sea Lane, Earl Jones, 7-10-3 .... R Davies
19 0f-3020 Officially, P Calver, 7-10-0 .... C Tinkler

100-30 Prince of Normandy, 7-2 Bridge Ash, 9-2 Aukland Jack, 6-1 Prairie Green, 8-1 Bawnogues, 12-1 Tillhammer Mill, 14-1 others.

2.0 STAVELEY CHASE (Handicap: £1,637: 3¼m)

2 p-3up04 Artistic Prince, Mrs J Pitman, 10-11-4 .... C Brown
3 10-3224 Cheers (C), J Edwards, 9-11-4 .... P Blacker
4 4204-03 Haybale, J Spearing, 7-10-1 .... S Morshead
5 012-pup Kyle of Lochalsh, P Brookshaw, 7-10-0 .... A Webber
6 0003p/0 This Way (C), J George, 10-10-0 .... C Candy

11-8 Artistic Prince, 3-1 Cheers, 4-1 Haybale, 6-1 This Way, 10-1 Kyle of Lochalsh.

2.30 REYNOLDSTOWN PATTERN HURDLE (£2,465: 2½m)

2 0p-0111 Emmabel (D), J Spearing, 7-11-5 .... S Morshead
7 0113 Ryeman, M H Easterby, 4-10-7 .... Mr T Easterby

4-6 Ryeman, evens Emmabel.

3.0 VICTORIA HURDLE (Handicap: selling: £645: 2m)

1 312-002 Capvista (D), J Spearing, 6-11-13 .... S Johnson 4
2 03-401 Altaghaderry Run (D), D Wintle, 6-11-13 .... Mr N Babbage 7
5 144300- Sea Cargo (CD), J Johnson, 6-11-12 .... Mr I Johnson
6 20-0000 Zingo (D), D Wintle, 6-11-4 .... R Hyett
8 234f4u Boyne Hill (D), O O'Neill, 6-11-0 .... J Suthern
9 0420-00 Ladies Man (D, B), W Clay, 6-10-13 .... N Clay
10 042-000 Saucy Laura, R Brazington, 4-10-12 .... C Jones
11 000220- Street Girl (D), J M Bradley, 6-10-11 .... G Davies
12 4-0f004 Old Mill Lady, D Underwood, 6-10-10 .... T Underwood
13 000/0-10 Long John, P Burgoyne, 6-10-9 .... G Jones
14 14003-3 Far From Royal, W Wharton, 6-10-9 .... S O'Neill
15 0004-00 Rachel Street, J Harriman, 5-10-8 .... S Cargeeg 7
16 00000-0 Hunting Heir, Mrs J Pitman, 4-10-8 .... C Brown
18 u4000-0 Chaparon (D), J Harris, 5-10-7 .... J Harris 4
19 p3p000 Broughty Pier (D), P Kearney, 5-10-6 .... P Newth 7
20 300-0p0 My Birthday (D, B), D Roderick, 6-10-6 .... J Williams
21 000330 Brahms And Liszt (B), W Charles, 5-10-5 .... M Charles 4
24 00-000f Singing Oats, P Cleveley, 4-10-3 .... Mr P Cleveley
25 000- Atlantic Monarch, Earl Jones, 5-10-3 .... R Davies
27 0002-03 Shogmoor, R Holder, 5-10-1 .... P Richards
29 0000-00 Gracious Folly, J S Wright, 4-10-0 .... S Keightley 4
30 0p-030 Handsome Stranger, W Francis, 4-10-0 .... P Scudamore

4-1 Altaghaderry Run, 5-1 Far From Royal, 11-2 Capvista, 6-1 Sea Cargo, 8-1 Long John, 10-1 Shogmoor, 12-1 Old Mill Lady, Ladies Man, 14-1 Street Girl, 16-1 others.

3.30 BILSTON HURDLE (Handicap: £1,012: 2m 7f)

1 0420-00 Padski, R Hollinshead, 8-12-1 .... Mr A Hollinshead
3 13200/0- Mallard Song, A Jones, 7-11-7 .... S Cargeeg 7
5 111-000 Vagabond Victor, P Allingham, 5-11-7 .... Mr S Andrews 7
7 232/00-f Arcticlac, J Priday, 8-11-2 .... G Jones
8 0014-40 Spaced Out, T Bailey, 6-11-1 .... S Morshead
10 02p0-03 Jackstones, J Spearing, 10-10-11 .... R Dickin
11 000210- Citadel Roc, J M Bradley, 6-10-11 .... G Davies 4
12 0-00000 Grecian Fighter (B), B Richmond, 9-10-10 .... P Scudamore
13 f-03000 Amazon Ruler, W Clay, 8-10-8 .... M Elliott 4
15 000- Ascot Again (B), J Carrpak, 8-10-1 .... G McNally
16 43000p- Lismoum VI (B), B Cambidge, 10-10-1 .... Mr J Cambidge 4
17 3/p4up-0 Constitution Hill, K Bailey, 7-10-0 .... A Webb
19 p-000r0 Grando King (C), C Jackson, 12-10-0 .... J Burke
20 0004p/ Cambridge Gold, M Tate, 7-10-0 .... C Smith
21 0/00-p04 Velvet Boy, S Holland, 7-10-0 .... R Davies

4-1 Citadel Roc, 5-1 Spaced Out, 6-1 Mallard Song, 13-2 Jackstones, 8-1 Padski, 10-1 Velvet Boy, 12-1 Grecian Fighter, 14-1 Grando King, 20-1 others.

Wolverhampton selections

By Michael Seely
1.0 Jugador. 1.30 Solar Lad. 2.0 Cheers. 2.30 Ryeman. 3.0 Capvista. 3.30 Jackstones.

Folkestone programme

1.15 BURWASH HURDLE (3-y-o: £552: 2m 110yd)

1 01 In Confidence, D Gandolfo, 11-1 .... P Barton
2 10 Merchandiser, N Gaselee, 11-1 .... M Floyd
7 0 Bravissimo, D Morley, 10-10 .... B Davies
8 0 Captain Fantastic, C Cyzer, 10-10 .... A Curran 4
9 Charjim, A Moore, 10-10 .... G Moore 4
10 00 Cloudwalker (B), G Balding, 10-10 .... W Smith
12 0 Enterprise Express, E Beeson, 10-10 .... J Akehurst 7
14 0 Gay William, T Palmer, 10-10 .... Mrs P Palmer
18 00 Grey Vixen, Mrs N Smith, 10-10 .... R Linley
20 30f Harvester Glory, H Westbrook, 10-10 .... S Smith Eccles
23 0 Magic Sovereign, H Beasley, 10-10 .... G Enright
24 222 Martelli, R Smyth, 10-10 .... R Hughes
25 Nepcote, H Price, 10-10 .... C Gwilliam 4
26 p Never Enough, A Ingham, 10-10 .... Steve Knight
27 Palm The Ace, R Hoad, 10-10 .... R Goldstein
30 Rapid Rocket, S Mellor, 10-10 .... S Jobar
31 Rebel Star, C Wates, 10-10 .... R Rowell
32 04f Ribodan, G Fletcher, 10-10 .... M Harrington 4
38 Top Reef, J Jenkins, 10-10 .... J Redmond 4
39 0 Winged Kestrel, D Underwood, 10-10 .... —
40 0 Yamamoto, R Hoad, 10-10 .... B De Haan

9-4 In Confidence, 11-4 Bravissimo, 4-1 Merchandiser, 6-1 Martelli, 8-1 Rapid Rocket, 10-1 Harvester Glory, 12-1 Never Enough, 20-1 others.

1.45 HERSTMONCEUX CHASE (Novices: £1,153: 3¼m)

2 0f42-12 Seed Pearl, J Gifford, 8-11-5 .... R Champion
4 104p2/3 Collier de Peries, D Morley, 7-11-0 .... B Davies
5 043p-p0 Cregs, Mrs J French, 8-11-0 .... Mrs S French
9 0/04000- Foolsome, L Bowman, 9-11-0 .... B De Haan
10 0pp-030 Halley Road, D Browning, 9-11-0 .... J Akehurst 7
11 040012- Miss Pilgrim, B Wise, 7-11-0 .... R Rowell
13 f30- Round The Twist, Mrs D Oughton, 6-11-0 .... R Rowe
14 f320-32 Welcome Handshake, P Bailey, 7-11-0 .... R Linley

11-8 Seed Pearl, 5-2 Welcome Handshake, 9-2 Miss Pilgrim, 8-1 Collier de Peries, 10-1 Halley Road, 12-1 Round the Twist, 25-1 others.

2.15 HAIG WHISKY HURDLE (Qualifier: novices: £871: 2m 110yd)

1 04b4-21 Charlie Muddle, S Mellor, 6-11-10 .... S Jobar
3 0-01 Iden Green, D Grissell, 4-11-4 .... R Linley
4 00-00 Aspen Flare, R Howe, 6-11-0 .... B De Haan
5 Bustaby, D Mills, 5-11-0 .... A Madgwick 7
6 00 Darker (B), E Farrant, 6-11-0 .... Mr E Farrant
7 Loam Lord, O Brennan, 6-11-0 .... M Brennan 7
8 00- Straight Up, A Aylett, 6-11-0 .... M Harrington 4
9 p Troglodite, R Shaw, 5-11-0 .... Mr P Nicholls 7
10 0 General Sandon, Mrs D Oughton, 4-10-10 .... R Rowe
11 Kingmon's Girl, J Long, 4-10-10 .... J Davies 7
12 0 Master Grain, R Hoad, 4-10-10 .... R Goldstein
13 000-042 Mr Nimble, A Moore, 4-10-10 .... G Moore 4

7-4 Charlie Muddle, 9-4 Iden Green, 4-1 Mr Nimble, 10-1 Master Grain, 12-1 Straight Up, General Sandon, 20-1 others.

2.45 WHITELAW GOLD CUP CHASE (£2,008: 2½m)

1 41-0p00 Bash Street Kid, R Hoad, 6-11-12 .... R Goldstein
4 4420-30 Snowtown Boy (D), F Winter, 6-11-12 .... J Francome
7 0 Am Fase At Last, D A Wilson, 10-11-4 .... M Coyle 4
8 uf020f- Bujoli (C), R Ledger, 8-11-4 .... Mrs N Ledger 4
9 bf4440 Glissando (D), B Wise, 8-11-4 .... R Rowell
10 40031f Pauldenam, R Dean, 10-11-4 .... J Akehurst 7
11 1024-0f Queen of the Bogs, P Bailey, 8-11-4 .... R Linley

4-9 Snowtown Boy, 6-1 Pauldenam, 8-1 Bash Street Kid, 10-1 Glissando, 12-1 Queen of the Bogs, 16-1 others.

3.15 BIDDENDEN HURDLE (Selling: £645: 2m 110yd)

1 7210-00 Anji (C), A Aylett, 12-11-12 .... M Harrington 4
2 0pf00-0 Doon Silver, A Davison, 7-11-12 .... J Francome
4 40302p Fontenay (B), P Harris, 6-11-12 .... P Carvill 4
5 230420- Four New Pence, G Ripley, 13-11-12 .... W Smith
8 2220-00 After Shave, B Beasley, 5-11-7 .... G Enright
9 pp00p/0- Capitalist, D Hanley, 9-11-7 .... Mr W Pearce 7
10 003-030 Cutler, A Moore, 6-11-7 .... G Moore 4
12 p00 Isle of Erain (B), R Hoad, 7-11-7 .... R Goldstein
13 00p-u0 Marine Ballast, R Hoad, 5-11-7 .... A Small 7
14 000000 Miss Mops, D Mills, 6-11-7 .... J Lovejoy 7
15 0/0 Mr Pickles, M Bolton, 7-11-7 .... B De Haan
18 40 Sandlake, A Neaves, 5-11-7 .... R Rowell
19 0040-00 Whriba, M Madgwick, 5-11-7 .... A Madgwick 7

5-2 Anji, 100-30 Fontenay, 9-2 Four New Pence, 6-1 After Shave, 8-1 Mr Pickles, 10-1 Sandlake, 12-1 Cutler, 20-1 others.

3.45 APPLEDORE HURDLE (Handicap: £1,333: 2m 5f)

4 2400-40 Genovese (C, B), D Grissell, 9-10-12 .... Mrs D Grissell 4
5 42100-2 Crouton (C), H Price, 6-10-12 .... C Gwilliam 4
6 410-044 Mountain Monarch, S Woodman, 4-10-11 .... W Smith
7 200300- Southdown Spirit, J Gifford, 6-10-11 .... R Rowe
8 020/30-0 Red Roman, Miss A Sinclair, 8-10-11 .... J Francome
9 012-000 Kinton, D Underwood, 7-10-8 .... S Smith Eccles
10 000-001 Wimsey, R Hoad, 4-10-8 .... R Goldstein
11 03-3100 Chichester Bird (B), R Smyth, 7-10-7 .... M Coyle 4
12 0u20-03 Fighting Imp, P Cundell, 6-10-7 .... R Stronge 7
14 020/10- Indiana Dare, J Jenkins, 5-10-4 .... M Harrington
15 44p4-00 Nookie Bear, P Mitchell, 4-10-2 .... R Hughes
16 033-003 Headstone (B), P Burgoyne, 4-10-1 .... M O'Halloran
18 0120-00 Glen Wise, B Wise, 5-10-0 .... R Rowell
20 00-00 Rebaldo, D Mills, 6-10-0 .... A Madgwick 7

15-8 Crouton, 11-4 Wimsey, 9-2 Fighting Imp, 6-1 Chichester Bird, 8-1 Headstone, 10-1 Mountain Monarch, 12-1 Genovese, 20-1 others.

Folkestone selections

By Michael Seely
1.15 In Confidence. 1.45 Miss Pilgrim. 2.15 Charlie Muddle. 2.45 Snowtown Boy. 3.15 Anji. 3.45 Crouton.

Carlisle programme

1.15 AMBLESIDE HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £519: 2m 330yds)

1 f01 Garth Boy, J Jefferson, 5-11-13 .... Doughty
2 u070 Glory Snatcher, G Richards, 5-11-13 .... Mr Darby
3 00 Bellajen, T Cuthbert, 5-11-3 .... McCaskill 4
4 000 Bold Selection, Captain J Wilson, 5-11-3 .... Mrs Rees 4
5 00 Derek's Folly, T Barnes, 6-11-3 .... Barnes
6 0030 Estacado, B Wilkinson, 5-11-3 .... T Davies 4
7 0000- Golden Valour, W Atkinson, 5-11-3 .... Dickman
9 212-3 Morning Cheer, T Tate, 7-11-3 .... Mr Tate
11 0-000 Tabulated, W A Stephenson, 5-11-3 .... Lamb
14 Cold Fingers, R Fisher, 4-11-0 .... Errington 4
15 Dunsinler House, K Oliver, 4-11-0 .... Mr T Dun
16 0-2 Hot Pretence, J S Wilson, 4-11-0 .... C Grant
17 Hy-Lee-Capable, W Holden, 4-11-0 .... Mr Roberts
18 Joyful Star, J Dixon, 4-11-0 .... Mr Hudson 4
22 0 Offleyrock, R Fisher, 4-11-0 .... Brownless
23 -0332 Palm Cross, Mrs S Cousins, 4-11-0 .... P Barry
24 00 Pretty Lass, R Woodhouse, 4-11-0 .... Tuck
25 p0e-p Ruthelen (B), D Chapman, 4-11-0 .... Mr Walford
28 0-020 Spring Slipper, T Barron, 4-11-0 .... S Charlton

11-4 Morning Cheer, 7-2 Garth Boy, 9-2 Offleyrock, 11-2 Palm Cross, 8-1 Glory Snatcher, 14-1 Derek's Folly, 16-1 Spring Slipper, 20-1 others.

1.45 THRELKELD CHASE (Handicap: £829: 2½m)

3 p-4pp Fiddler On The Hoof (CD), T Usher, 12-11-8 .... D Atkins
4 1p-22 Percipient (C), G Richards, 7-11-6 .... R Barry
5 2p/u Supreme Sail (CD), V Thompson, 10-11-5 .... Mr Walton
6 3u-02 Estate Agent, M W Easterby, 8-11-3 .... Tuck
7 122p Gill Beck (B), G Lockerbie, 5-11-2 .... Balmer
9 00-23 Royal Antler, J Fitzgerald, 8-10-13 .... P Charlton
10 ff-042 Lordel, S Leadbetter, 9-10-10 .... Brnes
11 04-00 Izzy Fast, Mrs K Bui, 8-10-9 .... Dickman
12 200p Pampered Sovereign, V Thompson, 10-10-6 .... Thompson 7

15-8 Percipient, 3-1 Estate Agent, 7-2 Lordel, 6-1 Gill Beck, 8-1 Royal Antler, 14-1 Supreme Sail, 25-1 others.

2.15 PATTERDALE CHASE (Handicap: £1,247: 3m)

1 01pp- Narvik (CD), N Crump, 8-12-7 .... Stephens 7
2 00/0 Man Alive (CD), G Richards, 10-12-5 .... Doughty
4 1/21- Salkeld (D), N Crump, 9-12-2 .... Hawkins
7 11-41 What A Coup (D), T Dugeby, 6-11-0 .... McCaskill 4
8 2-004 Cumbria (CD), W A Stephenson, 11-10-13 .... Lamb
9 12-1f Hallo Dandy (C), G Richards, 7-10-10 .... R Barry
10 u-fp0 Caldbeck, D MacDonald, 11-10-8 .... Mr Eubank
11 p00-0 Cashea, M H Easterby, 9-10-7 .... A Brown
12 0-000 Gordon's Lad, Captain J Wilson, 7-10-0 .... Mrs Rees 4

3-1 Salkeld, 7-2 What A Coup, 5-1 Hallo Dandy, 6-1 Man Alive, 7-1 Narvik, 8-1 Cashea, 10-1 Cumbria, 20-1 others.

2.45 COCKERMOUTH HURDLE (Handicap: Amateurs: £624: 2m 330yds)

6 2f4-0 Rigorous (C, B), Mrs J Simpson, 10-11-7 .... Miss Simpson 7
8 110 Sword Game (CD), G Richards, 5-11-5 .... Darby 7
9 0402- Commandant, G Balding, 9-11-1 .... Pitcher 7
11 114-0 Rosy's Song, M Naughton, 7-11-0 .... Franks 7
12 10-b0 Carouser, D Chapman, 4-11-0 .... Walford 7
14 1214 Poumentes (B), G Richards, 4-10-11 .... McGhie 7
17 413-3 Sandicliffe, V Thompson, 6-10-3 .... Thompson 7
18 -2000 Regal Roots, W A Stephenson, 5-10-2 .... McIntyre 4
20 0030 Lottie Lehmann, Mrs G Reveley, 5-10-1 .... Miss Williamson 7
21 p000- Grey Eagle (CD), T Craig, 5-10-0 .... T Dun
22 /000 Spider Pearl, J Hurst, 6-10-0 .... Hurst 7
23 000f- Claymore, J Townson, 4-10-0 .... Bennett 7
24 f-u0 Michaelmas Daisy, Captain J Wilson, 4-10-0 .... Mrs Rees 7
26 -4334 Mr Pongee, F Storey, 6-10-0 .... Storey 7

5-2 Sandicliffe, 7-2 Poumentes, 5-1 Rosy's Song, 6-1 Commandant, 8-1 Carouser, 10-1 Sword Game, 14-1 Mr Pongee, 16-1 Rigorous, 25-1 others.

3.15 KESWICK CHASE (Novices: £784: 2m)

2 0-102 Kumbi (CD), D McCain, 6-11-10 .... R Barry
3 240-0 Aversun, W Haigh, 5-11-0 .... P Charlton
5 003-2 Castleholm, R Allan, 6-11-0 .... Mr Shiels 7
6 p/p-3 Cool Siloam, R McDonald, 9-11-0 .... Holohan 7
8 /32f Dorisimo, G Richards, 6-11-0 .... Doughty
10 00-00 Fragrant Friday, T Cuthbert, 5-11-0 .... McCaskill 4
11 0/p-p Hindu Hymn, N Chamberlain, 5-11-0 .... T Davies 4
12 20-04 King Ted, N Chamberlain, 7-11-0 .... S Charlton
13 1-004 Marine Cadet, J Charlton, 5-11-0 .... Bradley 4
14 0 Mincs (B), W A Stephenson, 7-11-0 .... Lamb
15 24up- Mister Moonshine, R Fisher, 7-11-0 .... Dickman
16 /00p- Roman Dean, K Hogg, 9-11-0 .... —
18 p000- Sun Cloud, M H Easterby, 6-11-0 .... A Brown
20 f333 Twiflight, B Wilkinson, 6-11-0 .... D Atkins
21 03p-f Viscount, V Thompson, 7-11-0 .... Mr Walton

13-8 Kumbi, 4-1 Dorisimo, 5-1 Twiflight, 13-2 Castleholm, 10-1 Cool Siloam, 12-1 Aversun, 14-1 Sun Cloud, 20-1 others.

3.45 AMBLESIDE HURDLE (Div II: Novices: £543: 2m 330yds)

1 10p4 Dawn at Eight (CD), T Cuthbert, 6-11-13 .... —
2 001 Starlight Rocky (CD), Miss Z Green, 5-11-13 .... Mr Hudson 4
5 000-0 Justin Thyme, V Thompson, 6-11-3 .... Mr Thompson 7
6 3-233 Lyne Mill, D Swindlehurst, 7-11-3 .... Mr Swindlehurst 7
7 0030- Mazesty, D Macdonald, 6-11-3 .... Mr Eubank
9 3-000 My Star Hussar, Miss B Oliver, 6-11-3 .... Miss Oliver 4
10 00/0 Pehat, B Wilkinson, 6-11-3 .... D Atkins
13 000-4 Some Jinks, W A Stephenson, 5-11-3 .... Lamb
14 0 Tirril, K Hogg, 8-11-3 .... —
15 00-00 Victory More, J Dixon, 5-11-3 .... Mr Storey 7
16 Amatain, R Whitaker, 4-11-0 .... McGlynn 7
17 0 Barrier Reef, T Tate, 4-11-0 .... Mr Tate
18 00 Birrens Belle, T Barnes, 4-11-0 .... Barnes
22 Dem Beans, K Oliver, 4-11-0 .... Mr T Dun
24 Kristenson, R Fisher, 4-11-0 .... Brownless
25 Mon Vieux, R Woodhouse, 4-11-0 .... Tuck
26 Olive Press, A Mactaggart, 4-11-0 .... R Barry
27 00-u0 Qandra, J Haldane, 4-11-0 .... Mr Walton
29 30-0p Tarcein, S Leadbetter, 4-11-0 .... Bradley 4
30 0- Taxi Freight, R Johnson, 4-11-0 .... McCaskill 4
32 00 The Sprout, J Fitzgerald, 4-11-0 .... P Charlton
34 0-000 Westwood Dean, N Naughton, 4-11-0 .... —

9-4 Barrier Reef, 3-1 Starlight Rocky, 5-1 Some Jinks, 7-1 Lyne Mill, 8-1 Dawn at Eight, 12-1 Kristenson, 14-1 The Sprout, 25-1 others.

Carlisle selections

By Michael Seely
1.15 MORNING CHEER is specially recommended. 1.45 Percipient. 2.15 What a Coup. 2.45 Commandant. 3.15 Sun Cloud. 3.45 Barrier Reef.

Cheltenham results

12.50: 1, Sundaley (11-2 jt-fav); 2, Nutty Slack (11-2 jt-fav); 3, Hawkbarrow (16-1). 19 ran.

1.5: 1, Another Duke (7-2); 2, Oakprime (100-30); Saint Taffy (40-1). Connaught Ranger (4-6 fav). 4 ran.

1.40: 1, Mayotte (9-1); 2, Donnison (25-1); 3, Ascencia (12-1). Mountain Hays and Swannee Prince (9-2 jt-favs). 14 ran. NR: Lord Gulliver.

2.15: 1, Henry Kissinger (5-1); 2, Fairy King (9-4 fav); 3, Neon Light (25-1). 11 ran.

2.50: 1, Spinning Saint (14-1); 2, Silversmith (6-2); 3, Pirate Son (8-11 fav). 3 ran.

3.25: 1, Mr Goodbroker (5-2 fav); 2, Annointed (14-1); 3, Prince Bal (8-1). 9 ran.

Windsor

1.15: 1, Skebrons (9-4 fav); 2, Corduroy (6-1); 3, Quillery (10-1). 23 ran.

1.45: 1, Professor Plum (2-1 fav); 2, Mister Cool (12-1); 3, Hopeful Answer (6-1). 10 ran.

2.15: 1, Ceramic (6-1); 2, Laura's Pride (33-1); 3, Maynote (20-1). Cranbourne Tower 3-1 fav. 17 ran. NR: Spiky Bill and Tornado Prince.

2.45: 1, Keengaddy (7-1 fav); 2, Silent Bun (100-30); 3, Lewis Homes (12-1). 12 ran.

3.15: 1, Full Sutton (8-1); 2, Rushall (11-10 fav); 3, Royal Friend (5-1). 16 ran. NR: Jugador and Wallop.

3.45: 1, General Breyfax (5-2 jt-fav); 2, Abo Ace (10-1); 3, L'Ometto (25-1). Tropical Love 5-2 jt-fav. 19 ran. NR: Amber Dancer, Ballet Champ and Rosa Ruler.

Newcastle

1.0: 1, Midnight Love (5-4 fav); 2, Larry Bell (16-1); 3, Pealy Sandy (100-30). 6 ran.

1.30: 1, Press Gang (10-1); 2, Cap Too (7-1); 3, Part-Ex (12-1). For Good 7-2 fav. 15 ran. NR: Tony.

2.0: 1, Saint Fillans (11-10); 2, Pay Related (evens fav); 3, Northern Support (20-1). 6 ran.

2.30: 1, Ekbalco (7-2); 2, Pollardstown (2-1 fav); 3, Gaye Chance (7-2). 7 ran.

3.0: 1, Direct Line (2-1 fav); 2, Ice Plant (100-30); 3, Cold Invader (7-2). 8 ran. NR: Flashy Boy.

3.30: 1, Noddy's Ryde (10-11 fav); 2, Master Teroot (4-1); 3, Barryphillips Disco (12-1). 10 ran.

STATE OF GOING (OFFICIAL): Folkestone, good. Carlisle, good to soft. Wolverhampton chase course: good to firm; hurdles, good (good to firm in straight). Tomorrow: Nottingham, good to firm. Devon chase course, good, hurdles, good to firm.

Law Report November 16 1981

Promissory note excess is income tax profit

Ditchfield (Inspector of Taxes) v Buckley Sharp and Others
Before Mr Justice Walton
[Judgment delivered November 6]

The excess of the amount received on maturity of a promissory note over the amount that was paid for it three years earlier, is an annual profit chargeable to income tax under Case III of Schedule D. Such profit does not constitute a capital gain chargeable to capital gains tax.

His Lordship, delivering a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division, allowed an appeal by the Crown from a decision of the special commissioners in favour of the trustees of the Orwell Share Settlement, Mr David Buckley Sharp and others. He ordered that the case be remitted to the commissioners so that an assessment to income tax for 1972-73 made on the trustees in the sum of £460,065 could be restored and an assessment to capital gains tax for the same year in the sum of £247,233 could be discharged.

In February 1970 the trustees purchased on behalf of themselves and others a promissory note that was interest free and bore a maturity date of February 1, 1973. The note had originated in 1969 by a company, Berger Jenson & Nicholson Ltd, promising to pay a Dutch company £2,399,000 on February 1, 1973. It was held until maturity and then redeemed in full, realising a profit for the trustees of £460,065.

They appealed against assessments made on them for 1972-73 in respect of that profit to both income tax and capital gains tax. The special commissioners upheld the trustees' case that the profit was not an annual profit within section 108 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 and accordingly was not chargeable to income tax. The assessment to capital gains tax was confirmed and the assessment to income tax discharged.

Mr J. E. Holroyd Pearce, QC, and Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown, Mr C. N. Beattie, QC, for the trustees.

Mr JUSTICE WALTON said that the issue was whether, as contended by the Crown, the profit accruing to the trustees from the promissory note was of an income nature and taxable as such or, as the trustees contended, of a capital nature and taxable on the basis that a capital gain had been made.

Section 108 of the 1970 Act charged tax under Schedule D on "all interest of money, annuities and other annual profits or gains". Section 109 provided that tax under Schedule D be charged under Case III in respect, inter alia, of "all discounts".

The bald phrase "all discounts" was a curious one; earlier enactments suggested the context of "profits arising from discounts received on discounting transactions". Thus the question for present purposes was whether the profit arose from a discount received on a discounting transaction. If so, the second question arose as to whether it was an "an annual profit".

The Crown contended (1) that the transaction that gave rise to the profit was a discounting transaction and the profit accordingly a discount; (2) it was an income profit which was an "annual profit" chargeable under Case III; (3) it was an "annual profit" for the year 1972-73, that being the year in which it accrued; and (4) the commissioners' decision to the contrary was erroneous in law.

Mr Beattie had met the first point head on, arguing that the general nature of the transaction, that is, the original transaction prior to the trustees' acquisition of the note, was not a discounting transaction. That was an attractive argument. But the difficulty was that no evidence existed as to the manner in which the original transaction was carried out.

What was one to make of the fact that a part of a purchase price was left outstanding for three years but secured by a promissory note bearing no interest? One was forced to conclude that the sum secured by the note included some element in respect of the postponement of payment for the three-year period.

The promissory note had, in such circumstances, to be taken as having been issued at a discount.

But clearly not every discount, even when a discount was present, rendered the whole transaction one of "a discounting nature" so as to translate the discount into something payable in the nature of interest. On that point Mr Beattie submitted that while a discount running for a period of up to a year normally produced an income profit, if it ran for more than a year, it did not. Thus, he argued, the span of the discount here, being over three years, the profit thrown up was a capital and not an income one.

However, there was no logical reason for making a distinction based on the period for which the discount ran: mere lapse of time, however long, had nothing to do with the question whether the transaction was or was not a discounting transaction, although doubtless the combination of lapse of time and size of the discount might well affect the question

The trustees accepted that if the transaction was a discounting one and if the profit resulting from it was not of a capital nature, then it was an annual profit that accrued to them in 1972-73.

Had there been evidence before the commissioners as to the genesis of the transaction alleged to have been one of discount, the decision of the commissioners, being one of fact, would have been binding on the court. But there was no such evidence and that being so their decision was one of law and not binding on the court.

The appeal was allowed and the assessment to capital gains tax had to be discharged and the assessment to income tax restored.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Stephenson, Harwood.

Group relief claim under different ownership

A. W. Chapman Ltd v Hennessey (Inspector of Taxes)
Before Mr Justice Nourse
[Judgment delivered November 9]

For the purposes of claiming group relief from corporation tax, section 20 and schedule 10 of the Finance Act 1967 do not require that a company surrendering losses and a claimant company are members of the same group at the time when the claim is made.

An appeal by the taxpayer company, A. W. Chapman Ltd, prior to 1969 a subsidiary of Slater Walker Securities Ltd, from a decision of the Finsbury General Commissioners upholding an assessment to corporation tax made on it for its accounting period ended October 31, 1973, in the sum of £172,123 was dismissed by Mr Justice Nourse in the Chancery Division.

His Lordship held that the trading losses sustained by the taxpayer company in 1969 could not be set off against its profits for the 1973 period because they had already been validly surrendered under the group relief provisions to other companies in the Slater Walker group. He rejected the taxpayer company's argument that the surrender and claims of the losses were unlawful as they had been made at a time when the surrendering company and the claiming companies were no longer members of the same group.

Mr G. R. Bretten, QC for the taxpayer company; Mr S. A. Stamler, QC, and Mr Michael Hart for the Crown.

Mr JUSTICE NOURSE said that prior to 1969 the taxpayer company had been a member of the Slater Walker group. During 1968 and 1969 it had made trading losses.

In December 1969 its shares were acquired by Rodd Engineering Ltd, a company that anticipated transforming the taxpayer company into a profit-making concern. Rodd Engineering succeeded in its aim and by 1971 the taxpayer company began to trade profitably.

The losses that the taxpayer company sought to carry forward to set off against its 1973 profits had been surrendered on July 10, 1970 to Slater Walker companies. But it was now argued that that surrender was invalid because by July 1970 the taxpayer company was no longer a Slater Walker company and that the losses were therefore, still available to be carried forward.

Section 20 (1) provided: "Relief for trading losses . . . may in accordance with schedule 10 to this Act be surrendered by a company (called 'the surrendering company') which is a member of a group of companies and claimed by another company (called 'the claimant company') which is a member of the same group by way of a new relief from corporation tax to be called group relief."

The argument for the taxpayer company hinged on the use of the word "is" in that section: that wording it was said, was precise and meant that group relief could only be claimed if the group relationship continued to subsist at the time the claim was made.

However, it was not only the word "is" that had to be looked at. The section required that the provisions of schedule 10 be paramount and paragraphs 7 and 8 of the schedule dealt with companies joining or leaving a group. Reading section 20 together with schedule 10 it was obvious that the section did not bear the meaning for which the taxpayer company contended. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

Solicitors: Wilkinson, Kimbers & Staddon; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

No appeal to establish point of principle

IMI Yorkshire Imperial Ltd v Olender and Others
Before Mr Justice Browne-Wilkinson, Mr R. V. Cooper and Mrs D Lancaster
[Judgment delivered November 6]

An employer who had reinstated four employees after an industrial tribunal's decision that he had unfairly dismissed them could not appeal to the Employment Appeal Tribunal in order to establish a point of principle affecting future relationships with his work force.

The appeal tribunal dismissed an appeal by the employers, IMI Yorkshire Imperial Ltd, from a decision of a Leeds industrial tribunal last February that they had unfairly dismissed the employees. They had appealed on the ground that the decision was not supported by the evidence.

Mr Charles George for the employers; Miss Tess Gill, legal officer, General and Municipal Workers Union, for the employees.

Mr JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that the employees were found with their eyes closed during the night shift and were dismissed. The industrial tribunal held that the dismissals were unfair and awarded compensation and reinstatement.

It emerged at the outset of the appeal that the compensation had been paid and the employees reinstated. Whatever the outcome of the appeal, those reinstated would not lose their jobs.

But there was a wider issue. The employees were supported by their union and the employers wanted to establish what was a legitimate stance for them regarding employees who were found asleep.

It was difficult to decide whether to hear the appeal. The employers had behaved honourably and generously in giving effect to the tribunals' decision notwithstanding their decision to appeal. The appeal tribunal did not want to discourage such generous behaviour.

On the other hand there was no issue remaining between the parties. The true issue was how employees who were found asleep were to be dealt with. That could be resolved by negotiation between the employers and the union

The appeal would be dismissed and leave to appeal granted.

Solicitors: Simpson Curtis & Co., Leeds.

(continued on page 22)

Commercial Property by Baron Phillips

Glut of vacant factories in West Midlands

There is a glut in the amount of vacant industrial property on the west midlands market, reflecting the state of the economy and its effects on the area in particular.

Edwards Bigwood & Bewlay the midlands agent, has more than six million sq ft of vacant factory and warehouse accommodation on its books at present compared with only two million sq ft in 1979.

The agent says, in its latest report on the West Midlands market, that freehold and leasehold property is in plentiful supply. Prospective tenants says, are dragging out legal formalities, resulting in a slow down in both lettings and sales because of economic uncertainty.

There have been a number of important lettings, notably British Telecom's leasing of 100,000 sq ft on the Fort Industrial Park at Castle Bromwich and the disposal of the lease of 97,700 sq ft in Witton at a rent of £136,000 a year.

Developers are relectant to handle big industrial developments except where the location of the site is exceptional. The agent says most developers are letting existing schemes rather than seeking new sites. Little new development has begun over the past year, although demand for nursery and "starter" units remains strong, the agents report.

This year has only seen the start of three major midlands schemes—Frankley Industrial Park in South Birmingham covering 147,500 sq ft, the Crackley Development in Dollman Street, Nechells, Birmingham (130,000 sq ft), and the Peartree Industrial Park (265,000 sq ft) in the heart of the Dudley Enterprise Zone.

With rents remaining near static during the past year landlords are offering a number of incentives to attract tenants. Extended rent-free periods, generous initial rent concessions, provision of heating and lighting services and fitting costs have become familiar on the Midlands industrial market.

Rents continue to remain around the £2 a sq ft level for modern units. Asking rents the agents say, for a new 5,000 sq ft unit in Birmingham are about £2.30 a sq ft, while in the Black Country the same unit commands a rent of £2 a sq ft. But continued demand for nursery units has kept rents up and a building of less than 2,000 sq ft will be leased at more than £2.50 a sq ft. Edwards Bigwood and Bewlay recently let a 1,650 sq ft unit in Digbeth for £2.85 a sq ft.

In spite of the problems affecting the region, the level of inquiries remains high, although these are not being converted into lettings. The agents expect that when the recession does end the West Midlands industrial market will recapture some of its former vitality.

While property values may have been falling on Midlands industrial estates the opposite has occurred in the high street. Edwards Bigwood and Bewlay says it is "suspicious" of the high level of rents in certain areas, but concedes that values have held up in spite of the recession.

Although some multiples have been hit by the recession and have left prime retail sites, there has been a steady demand from other concerns keen to obtain good high street positions.

The agent believes that next year will see a weaker retail market because of the increasing pressure on profit margins caused by rising wages, rates and other overheads.

As has been noted in Midlands office market studies, fortunes for landlords and developers have been mixed. Edwards Bigwood and Bewlay concludes that in some instances it is cheaper for landlords to demolish office schemes and start again.

It argues that typical speculative office blocks of the 1960s are unpopular and difficult to let unless expensively refurbished. On that basis the agent believes demolition and rebuilding is the solution.

Heating and air-conditioning systems installed in some office buildings during the last decade are starting to develop big faults and are very expensive to put right.

□ Now that Trafalgar House has set the pace for office rents in Cannon Street with £26 a sq ft achieved in its letting to the Thai Farmers Bank, there is speculation that the group is to sell the block.

Although the Thai bank has only leased 4,700 sq ft in 80 Cannon Street, the building which appears to be London's answer to the Atomium in Brussels, a precedent has been set for rents in an area which not long ago was thought to be off-pitch.

Most of the lettings in the eight-storey block have been piecemeal, with just one tenant taking three floors. It has taken more than three years to let the building at all. It is estimated that the total rent roll is between £550,000 and £600,000 with some of the early rents being negotiated at the £14 a sq ft.

Rent reviews are due fairly soon, the first expected in about six months and the last to be negotiated in 1983. At the rent taken by the Thai Bank the value of 80 Cannon Street has advanced to about £18 to £19m.

Impending litgation between Trafalgar House and London Transport over the construction of the Jubilee Line has prevented ultilization of the ground and mezzanine floors in the block. If this was settled, then a further £100,000 a year would be added to the rent roll.

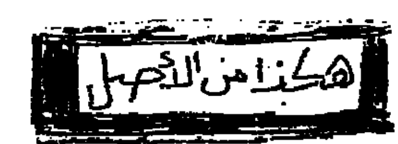
The deal with the Thai bank has fuelled speculation over the future of 80 Cannon Street and even Trafalgar was surprised at the rent level achieved by their agent, Debenham Tewson & Chinnocks. Baker Harris Saunders acted for Oceanic Financial Services who vacated the block to move into 4,000 sq ft of offices in Burton St. London, W1.

□ Speyhawk Land and Estates has prelet its first City development at 3 Jewry Street EC3 to Thomas Miller & Sons the insurance brokers. The 10-storey building covering 36,400 sq ft of air conditioned offices, 15,000 sq ft of resenditial space and parking for 20 cars will be completed next spring.

The scheme is being hand led by Speyhawk in conjunction with Kleinwort Benson who are acting as trustees for Vauxhall Motors Pension Fund. Joint letting agents were Jones Lang Wootton, Hillier Parker May & Rowden and Biscoe and Stanton. Savills represented the tenants.

□ St Martins Property group is developing 150,000 sq ft of industrial space on a 9.6 acre site it acquired at Oldbury, West Midlands. Hartnell Taylor Cook, the letting agent, reports that it is about to conclude the first letting on the estate for a 10,000 sq ft unit at a rent of about £2.25 a sq ft.

New London Properties and Property Holding and Investment Trust have sold their 55,000 sq ft development in Blagrave Street, Reading for £12.5m to Hambro Life Assurance. The entire building was pre let to Foster Wheeler. Healey & Baker acted for the vendors and Nicholas Stracey represented Hambro Life.



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BIRTHS

HALEWOOD on November 12th to Virginia (née Young) and Francis—a daughter.
HARRISON.—On Tuesday, November 10th, 1981, at Bristol Maternity Hospital, to Rosemarie (nee Stubbs) and Peter—twins (John and Edward), brothers for James.
KAMEEN on November 12th to Wanda (née Poloczek) and Charles a daughter, Caroline Elizabeth.
KELLY.—On November 13th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, to Elizabeth (nee Thompson) and Walter—a son (James Arthur Charles).
MELLUISH on November 13th 1981 at The Westminster Hospital to Susie and Christopher a son.
NELLES.—On November 7th, at St. Mary's Hospital, Paddington, to Carole (nee Wilson) and Edward—a son (Michael Drury Radcliffe).
POWLES on November 13th 1981 to Judy (nee Huse) and John—a daughter (Victoria Frances).
TAYLOR.—On October 29th, at Queen Charlotte's Hospital, London, to Frances (nee Gordon-Smith), and Tony—a son (Charles Bungo Gordon Hufford).
WILLIAMS. On November 11th at the Westminster Hospital to Katherine (nee Roskill) and Nicholas —a son (George Nicholas Melville).

MARRIAGE

HOUGHTON : PATTISSON.—On 14 Nov. at Oxford, quietly. The Rev Ralph Houghton of 2 Belbroughton Rd to Charlotte Pattisson of 26 Russell Court.

DEATHS

ADAMS.—On November 11, Joan Bower (nee Elphinstone) dearly loved wife of John Crawford Adams, MD, MS, FRCS. Cremation has already taken place privately.
AXTELL: On 12th November 1981 in Hospital Richard Arthur Whittington aged 55 years. Husband of Monica and father of David and Clare. The Funeral Service takes place at St John's Crematorium, Woking on Wednesday, 18th November at 3 p.m. All flowers please to Pimms Funeral Services, Chariers Mary Road, Guildford. Tel 67394.
GOODWIN.—On November 11th, 1981, suddenly, Vernon Goodwin, of Heene Terrace, Worthing, beloved husband of Roni, loving father of Merrick, Anthony, Valerie and Peter and sadly missed by his 8 grandchildren. Enquiries to Dillistone Funeral Service. Tel Worthing 200835.
HARCOURT.—On November 10th, after a heart attack, Henry Newton aged 75, of Willow Cottage, Alphington, Exeter. Cremation private.
KEYS.—On November 11th, 1981, in hospital, Dr Jessie Elizabeth (née Clark), beloved wife of Alfred, devoted daughter of Annie. Funeral service: 1.45 p.m. on Wednesday, November 18th at Garston Crematorium, North Watford, Herts. Family flowers only. Donations in lieu of flowers to St Alban's City hospital. I.T.U. Endowment Fund.
SKELLY.—(Belfast) November 7th, 1981, Robert Joseph (Bob) Skelly, MD, FRCP, FRCPI (suddenly) at his home, 6 Newforge Lane, Belfast. RIP. Laid to rest November 10th. Deeply regretted by his wife Paddy and children.
WASKETT on November 12th 1981 Canon Arthur Francis Waskett, very dear father of Frances and Mary and much loved grandfather. For over 50 years Vicar of Hundon, Suffolk, a faithful and beloved Parish Priest. Requiem and burial at All Saints Church Hundon on Wednesday, November 18th at 10.30 a.m. Enquiries to H J Paintin Ltd, Funeral Directors, 45 High Street, Linton, Cambridge. Telephone Cambridge 891336.
WILLAN.—On 12th November, Group Captain Frank Andrew Willan, CBE, DFC, DL. Loved husband of Joan and father of Richard, Michael and Andrea. Private funeral Tuesday, 17th November at St Michael's, Teffont Evias, near Salisbury at 2.30 p.m. No flowers but donations to Teffont Churches, care of, The Treasurer, Teffont P.C.C. Memorial service at 2.15 p.m. on 14th December at Salisbury Cathedral.
SENA, DEVAR SURYA, OBE, MA, LLB, ARCM.— On 11th November, 1981, peacefully at his home "Gitanjali" in Colombo, Sri Lanka, well-known folk singer, composer and musician.

FUNERALS

ELLIS—The Funeral of the late Douglas George Perry Ellis, late of Chasewood, 1 The Crescent, Hadley Common, Barnet, Herts, takes place on Wednesday, 18th November 1981. Funeral Service 1.30 p.m. at the Church of St Mary the Virgin, Monken Hadley near Barnet, Herts. No flowers by request. Donations to Cancer Research to Thomas B Treacy, 4 Chadwell Street, London EC1.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

JONES.—A Memorial Service for W. S. Jones, CBE, FIOB, will be held at noon on Wednesday, 9th December at All Souls Church, Langham Place, W.1.

IN MEMORIAM

DANIEL.—In memory of Kate (nee Garrett), dearly loved wife and mother who died on 16th November, 1978, aged 42. Richard, Linda, Penny, Pauline and Alison. "Faith is the assured expectation of things hoped for".

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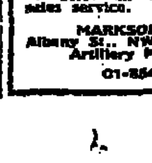

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(C £7,000) LEGAL SECS. Urgent. 278 6897, London Legal Bureau (Agy).
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SECRETARY (no shorthand) with fluent German and at least 5 years secretarial experience for a firm of Management Consultants in Battersea. Age 25-40. English mother tongue standard. Salary £6,000. Please telephone Mary Battams Career Plan (Consultants), 734 4284.
OFFICE MANAGER/SECRETARY PA. 30s, to the Managing Director of an engineering firm in W1. A lively mix of shorthand typing, administration, minute taking etc. Salary: c£7,000 +. 439 7001. SECRETARIES PLUS. The Secretarial Consultants.
SPANISH speaking Secretary, 30-40 with clear incisive mind, banking experience, and English shorthand, for American Investment firm in the City. £8,000. 377 8600. SECRETARIES PLUS. The Secretarial Consultants.
PA/SEC (90/60) Publicity Manager A's. 19+ City. £4,300. Daven Agy. 734 1134.
NEWLY appointed Litigation Solicitor in renowned City legal co. seeks shorthand audio typing sec. with exp. (need not be legal). Mainly correspondence about 25+ c. £6,000. Twice yearly review and annual bonus. Covent Garden Bureau, 53 Fleet St. EC4. 01-353 7696.
AMERICAN BANK—A career package second to none. The use of your skills (50/100) + flair for organising and charming personality dealing with VIP clients will enable you to reap the high rewards and promotional prospects offered. Benefits include mortgage subsidy, travel and meal allowance, social club and more. £6,500 to start aged 25+. Call 405 8824 Prime Appointments.
DISCOVER GREECE to £5,500 + benefits. Major Co. seeks shorthand typist for their London Travel Office. Able to travel abroad. 01-589 9200 K. P. Personnel (Agy).
HOUNSLOW.—Personnel experience required as secretary shorthand typist to the Personnel Director of local firm. £5,700 (review imminent). 439 7001 SECRETARIES PLUS, the Secretarial Consultants.
ITALIAN boss, recently joined international co in Mayfair, needs experienced Secretary to help him set up new department. Good secretarial skills essential. Italian useful. Salary c £6,000 neg. Benefits include generous weekly lunch allowance. Ring International Secretaries. 491 7100 (Agy).
SMALL W1 consultants with interest abroad need young all round Secretary to deal with switchboard, telex and complex travel arrangements. Good formal skills and some previous experience essential. To £5,300 p.a. Joyce Bureau, 589 8807/0010 (Agy).
INTERNATIONAL company in Victoria, need additional Secretary, mid 20s, to join team of 3 Executives. 50 per cent copy typing, general admin duties and some shorthand useful. £6,300 p.a. Joyce Guiness Bureau, 589 8807/0010 (Agy).
CITY P.A. £7,500. Executive Vice President of world wide organization seeks an experienced s/h Secretary, 30-40 who recognizes the importance of discretion, loyalty and a tactful approach and is willing to become totally involved with his heavy responsibilities. He appreciates a calm, well organized confidante with a sense of humour. Ring 408 0444. Berkeley Appointments, Rec Cons.

(continued on page 20)

OVERSEAS PROPERTY

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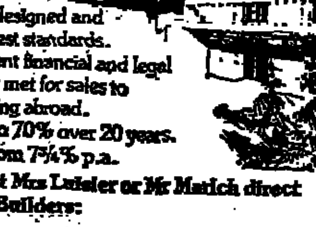

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

9.08 For Schools, Colleges: Craft Skills. 9.33 Being a local reporter 10.00 You and Me All about eyes for the very young (not Schools) (r) 10.15 Music time 10.38 Roosevelt and the New Deal 11.00 Merry-go-Round 11.23 Talkabout 11.42 Nuclear Power 12.07 Closedown 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart 12.57 Regional News 1.00 Pebble Mill at One includes film of Bob Langley Trapped in the Ice of the Weddell Sea aboard the Ice Patrol vessel, Endurance 1.45 Chock-a-Block. A See-Saw programme introduced by Fred Harris (r) 2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures 2.18 Read On! 2.40 Electricity 3.00 See Hear! News magazine for the hard-of-hearing (r) 3.25 Delia Smith's Cookery Course. Lesson seven: Spices and Flavourings (r) 3.53 Regional News

3.55 Play School. For the very young (shown earlier on BBC 2.)
4.20 Cartoon: Undercover Elephant in Undercover Around the World (r).
4.25 Jackanory. Hayley Mills reads the first part of Emmy, by Ruth Boswell.
4.40 Jigsaw. A picture puzzle programme.
5.05 John Craven's Newsround. World news for young people.
5.10 Blue Peter with a re-cap on this year's appeal.
5.40 News with Richard Baker.
6.00 Nationwide.
6.55 Angels. Drama series about the staff of a Midlands hospital.
7.20 Blake's Seven. An inter-planetary romp which this week is about the theft of Feldon, a valuable crystal.
8.10 Panorama introduced by David Dimbleby. Reports from Martin Young on the case for Legal Aid in Tribunals and from Tom Mangold on the latest twists in the W137 Soviet submarine saga.

9.00 News with John Humphrys
9.25 Film: Tell Them Willie Boy is Here (1969) starring Robert Redford, Katharine Ross and Robert Blake. A Paiute Indian accidently shoots dead his lover's father and hot-foots it southwards. Coop, his best friend, finds himself reluctantly leading the posse which is chasing him.
11.00 Film 81 introduced by Barry Norman. Informed comment and clips from Albert Finney's latest, Wolfen, and Citizen's Band, a film about small town America. In addition there is another report from the London Film Festival.
11.30 Speak for Yourself. Talking with the staff and parents of your child's first school.
11.55 News headlines and weather.

BBC1 VARIATIONS: Cymru/Wales 12.57-1.00pm News of Wales. 1.45-2.00 Pili Pala. 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 9.25-10.15 Gwon Tomos. 10.15-11.00 Barbara Mandrell. 11.55 News and Weather. Scotland 11.00am-11.23 For Schools: Let's See ... Scottish Folklore 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 11.30-12.00 Aibisidh. 12.00 News and Weather. Northern Ireland 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.55-11.57 News Headlines 11.57-12.12am Festival Notebook. 12.12 News and Weather England 6.00pm-6.25 Regional news magazines 12.00 Close

BBC 2

10.10 Supervisors. The fifth in a series of eight films for supervisors in industry. 10.35 Speak for Yourself. Advice on talking to teachers and other parents at your child's first school. 11.00 Play School for the under fives presented by Sarah Long and Johnny Ball. 11.25 Write Away. A guide to everday writing presented by Barry Took. 11.40 Closedown. 1.55 A Woman's Place? Limited horizons for ladies (r). 2.20 Let's Go. Advice for the mentally handicapped from Brian Rix. 2.35 Inside Japan. Pre-married life for young Japanese (r). 3.05 Whistle Blowers. Investigative journalism on television (r). 3.30 Teacher, Examine Thyself! A study in multi-cultural education.

3.55 Film: So Goes My Love* (1946) starring Myrna Loy and Don Ameche. A gold-digger arrives in town in order to marry a wealthy man.
5.20 Christopher Hogwood plays Haydn (r)
5.25 Under Sail. Tom Salmon and the Pascual Flores (r)
5.40 The Five Faces of Dr Who. Jon Pertwee in Carnival of Monsters.
6.05 The Adventure Game presented by Patrick Dowling.
6.50 Cartoon Two. The Czech-made A Place in the Sun.
6.55 Living in the Past. A modern experiment in Iron Age living (r)
7.25 News with sub-titles.
7.30 Tales of Twelve Cities. Featuring Val Lambert, a club singer in Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
8.10 Des O'Connor Tonight. Among his guests for this, the last in the series, is Mike Yarwood.

9.00 Kelly Monteith. The American comedian with another look at the wry side of life.
9.30 Horizon: Death of the Dinosaur. A new theory about how three quarters of all known species on earth were destroyed 65 million years ago.
10.15 Newsnight. A specially extended edition to include the Prime Minister's speech at The Lord Mayor's Banquet. Peter Snow reports from the Guildhall. Other news and weather from Louise Batchelor and Margaret Hounsell.
11.30 Heute Direkte. The German view of the latest world events. Corinna Schnabel with the news from Hamburg television. Ends at 12.00.

ITV/LONDON

9.30 For Schools: Underground Movie. 9.47 Weston-super-Mare. 10.04 The American School in London. 10.21 Play: Power. 10.48 Holidays. 11.05 Starting Science 11.22 Living in the Future. 11.39 Getting Work Experience. 12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Adventures with puppets. 12.30 Doctor! Dr Joe Jordan with causes and cures for constipation. 1.00 News with Peter Sissons. 1.20 Thames News. 1.30 Farmhouse Kitchen. Nutritional vegetarian meals. 2.00 Money-go-Round. Do patients know enough about the medicines they take? 2.30 Film: The Colditz Story* (1954) starring John Mills and Eric Portman. How British prisoners-of-war used their ingenuity in escaping from the notorious Colditz Castle.

4.15 Cartoon: Tweety Pie in A Street Cat Named Sylvester.
4.20 The Sooty Show. Puppets with Matthew Corbett.
4.45 Theatre Box: Death Angel. A cautionary tale of dishonesty and fear.
5.15 Diff'rent Strokes. Willis and Arnold aim to earn some money by selling biscuits.
5.45 News.
6.00 Thames News
6.25 Help! Citizen's rights in dramatic form.
6.35 Crossroads. David Hunter receives a mystery 'phone call.
7.00 Bullseye. General knowledge and darts competition.
7.30 Coronation Street. The Gees have two uninvited lodgers.
8.00 Astronauts. Comedy series about the crew of a British space laboratory.
8.30 World in Action: Dust to Dust. How South African and American subsidiaries of British companies ignore asbestos safety guide-lines.

9.00 Quincy. The investigating pathologist looks into the death of the wife of wealthy businessman Richard Yager. Does her hasty cremation mean that her husband will get away with her murder?
10.00 News.
10.30 The Dain Curse. The final episode of the three-part thriller about private detective Hamilton Nash and his investigation into a theft of diamonds. Starring James Coburn, Hector Elizondo and Jean Simmons (r).
12.20 Close with Concorde Captain Brian Calvert reading a piece on travel.

Meg Johnson and Gina Maher (ITV 7.30 pm).

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.30 Today.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 Miles Kington in The BBC Sound Archives.
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 Morning Story: "Mrs Darcy's Morning Out" by Jill Norris.
11.00 News.
11.05 Down Your Way visits Elie and Earlsferry, Fife.
11.50 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours.
12.27 What Ho! Jeeves "Jeeves and the Feudal Spirit" by P. G. Wodehouse, starring Michael Hordern as Jeeves, Richard Briers as Bertie Wooster (Part 3).
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: "A Voice in My Hand" by Charlotte Hastings.
4.35 What a Job! (last in series) People whose work brings them into confrontation with the world at large.
4.45 Story time: "Wild Strawberries" by Angela Thirkell (5).
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News and Financial Report.
6.30 The News Quiz. †
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Start the Week.
8.00 Play: "The Abbess of Crewe" by Muriel Spark, dramatised by Pauline Spender. With Sian Phillips as Sister Alexandra, Margaret Robertson as Sister Gertrude. †
9.15 The Lord Mayor's Banquet from the Guildhall, London.
9.59 Weather.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: "The Magic Glass" by Anne Smith (6).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News and Weather.

VHF: 6.25 am Weather. 10.00 for Schools. 10.30 Listen with Mother. 11.00 For Schools. 2.00 For Schools. 5.50 PM (continued). 11.00 Study on 4.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert.† Dvorak, Schumann, Paganini, Liszt; records.
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued): Walton, Holst, Grainger, Elgar; records.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer.† C. P. E. Bach; records.
9.50 Czech Piano Musical Recital.† Smetana, Janacek, Smetana.
10.35 Mozart.† Concert: Serenade in B flat (K361).
11.20 Boyce's Solomon.† A serenata, with words by Edward Moore based on the Song of Songs.
1.00 News.
1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert.† String Quartet recital direct from St John's, Smith Square, London: Mendelssohn, Britten.
2.00 Matinee Musicale.† Concert: Mendelssohn, George Butterworth, Faure, Moeran, Gareth Walters.
3.00 New Records.† Haydn, Debussy, John Buller, Dvorak.
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.† With Richard Graves.
7.00 Debussy.† Cello Sonata in D minor; record.
7.15 Edwin Lutyens: Architect and Arch-tease. Stephen Games assesses Lutyens's reputation and achievement.
8.00 Boston Symphony Orchestra.† Concert. Part 1: Beethoven.
8.45 Livings (series): Poems on trades and professions: (4) Civil Servants.
9.05 Boston Symphony Orchestra.† Part 2: Stravinsky.
9.50 Berkeley, Ireland and Raynor.† Song recital.
10.30 Jazz in Britain.† Charles Fox introduces Hotlavaband International.
11.00 News.
11.05 Daniel Barenboim (Piano) plays Mozart; record.

Sir Christopher Leaver, Lord Mayor of London (Radio 4 9.15 pm).

Sian Philips hopes to be the Abbess of Crewe (Radio 4 8.00 pm).

Radio 2

5.00 Ray Moore.† 7.30 Terry Wogan.† 10.00 Susannah Simons.† 12.00 John Dunn.† 2.00 Ed Stewart.† 4.00 David Hamilton.† 5.45 News. 6.00 Much More Music.† 8.00 Folk on 2.† 9.00 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 10.00 The Law Game. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.00 Brian Matthew † from midnight. 1.00 Truckers' Hour.† 2.00-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 As Radio 2. 7.00 Mike Read 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis. 2.00 Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.00 Peter Powell. 7.00 Stayin' Alive. 8.00 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel.† 12.00 Close.

VHF Radios 1 and 2:

5.00 With Radio 2. 10.00 With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz; 463m) at the following times (GMT): 6.00am Newsdesk 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-four Hours News Summary 7.30 Country Style 7.45 Classic Short Story 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Before the Rock Set In 8.30 The Rewards Of Music 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 Notes from an Observer 9.20 Good Books 9.35 Interlude 9.40 Look Ahead 9.45 Three centuries of Italian Opera 10.15 Britain's Daily Newspaper 10.30 Frank Muir Goes Into 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain 11.15 Pastel Shop 11.30 Musical Yearbook 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15pm Take It or Leave It 12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 World News 1.09 Twenty-four Hours News Summary 1.30 Country Style 1.45 Time Remembered 2.15 Leave it to Psmith 2.30 Rock Salad 3.00 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Outlook 4.00 World News 4.09 Commentary 4.15 Wuthering Heights 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Europe 5.25 New Ideas 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-four Hours News Summary 9.15 Europe 9.30 Rock Salad 10.00 World News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News 11.09 Commentary 11.1? Classical Record Review 11.30 Take it or Leave it 12.00 World News 12.09 News about Britain 12.15 Radio newsreel 12.30 Radio Theatre 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Europa 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK 2.30 Sports International 3.00 World News 3.09 News about Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 John Peel 4.00 Newsdesk 5.45 The World Today

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 9 0-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97 3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95 8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94 9MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Neptune Factor (Ben Gazzara, Walter Pidgeon). Search for a deep-sea laboratory after a disaster. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.00 It's a Vet's Life. 10.30 Benson. 11.00 Rugby League. 11.45 Run from the Morning. 12.15am Closedown.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Farmer's Daughter (Loretta Young, Joseph Cotten). Farm girl arrives penniless in a big city. 5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00-7.00 Good Evening Ulster. 10.30 Ulster Landscapes: Ulster and the London Companies. 11.00 Roots. 11.30 Bedtime, Closedown.

CHANNEL

As Thames except: 12.00-12.50 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Mad Bull (Alex Karras, Susan Anspach). A wrestler is caught between his family and his profession. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.25 School Report. 6.35-7.00 Encore. 10.28 News. 10.35 240 Robert. 11.30 That's Hollywood. 12.00 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 Granada Reports. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Morgan, A Suitable Case for Treatment (Vanessa Redgrave). Morgan becomes formidable when in danger. 5.15-5.45 Flintstones. 6.00-7.00 Granada Reports. 10.30 Ladies' Man. 11.00 Rugby League. 11.45 Going Out. 12.20am Closedown.

WESTWARD

As Thames except: 1.20 pm 1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Mad Bull (Alex Karras, Susan Anspach). A wrestler is caught between his family and his profession. 3.42 Gus Honeybun's Birthday. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Here's Boomer. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.32 News. 10.35 240 Robert. 11.30 That's Hollywood. 12.00 Faith for Life. 12.06 Closedown.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 The Good Word 9.25-9.30 North East News 9.30 Schools 1.20-1.30 North East News and Lookaround 2.30-4.15 Film: "The Farmer's Daughter" (Loretta Young and Joseph Cotten). A farm girl arrives penniless in a big city intending to take a nursing course. Instead she takes a job as a maid in a very important household. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 North East News. 6.02 Three Little Words. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life 10.30 North East News 10.32 Briefing 11.15 Lou Grant 12.15 Hello God 12.20 Closedown

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Sapphire (Nigel Patrick, Yvonne Mitchell). The body of an attractive girl is found on London's Hampstead Heath. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crime Desk. 10.30 About Gaelic. 11.00 Masterclass Performance. 12.00 Late Call. 12.05am Closedown.

SOUTHERN

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Film: Return to Warbow (Phil Carey, William Leslie). Convicts return to collect the loot. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Day by Day. 6.30-7.00 Diff'rent Strokes. 10.35 Film: Dial a Deadly Number (Garry Collins). A wrong number leads to a bizarre mix-up. 12.00 Superstar Profile: Jack Lemmon. 12.30 am Weather followed by Distrubing Report.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Doctor in Trouble (Leslie Phillips, Harry Secombe). A heart throb doctor on a cruise runs into an old enemy. 5.15 University Challenge. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.30 Anglia Reports. 11.00 New Kind of Family. 11.30 Monte Carlo Show: King Singers. 12.30 pm Reflection.

BORDER

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: When Eight Bells Toll (Nathalie Delon, Robert Morley). Secret service agents investigate the hijacking of gold bullion. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Brain of the Border. 6.45-7.00 Travellers' Tales. 10.30 Electric Theatre Show. 11.00 Rugby League. 11.45 News. 11.48 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25am-9.30 First Thing. 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Mudlark (Irene Dunne, Alec Guinness). Queen Victoria is helped to face life by a waif. 5.15-5.45 Mork and Mindy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Out of Town. 10.30 Cover to Cover. 11.00 New Avengers. 12.00 Going Out. 12.30am News.

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Film: Paul and Michelle (Anicee Alvina, Sean Bury). Sequel to last week's Friends, Paul searches for his lost love, Michelle. 3.45-4.15 Money-Go-Round. 5.15-5.45 Joe 90. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 10.30 Left, Right and Centre. 11.10 News. 11.15 New Avengers. 12.15am Closedown.

HTV WEST

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Money-Go-Round. 2.30-4.15 Film: Admirable Crichton (Kenneth More, Diane Cilento). A group of aristocrats are shipwrecked on a tropical island. 5.15-5.45 Flintstones. 6.00-7.00 Report West. 10.28 News. 10.30 Film: Pretty Maids All in a Row (Rock Hudson, Angie Dickinson). Murder follows murder at the Oceanfront High School. 12.20am Closedown.

HTV CYMRU/WALES.

As HTV West except: 12.00-12.10pm Ffalabalam. 4.45-5.15 Sêr. 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE (r) REPEAT

CHOICE

Val Lambert: The Singer's Tale (BBC 2 7.30 pm).

● World in Action's DUST TO DUST (ITV 8.30pm) takes a disturbing look at the use of asbestos by South African and American subsidiaries of British companies in ways that have been forbidden in this country. Black Africans working in mines and plants are exposed to levels of asbestos dust that are illegal in Britain and it is known that hundreds of them have died from diseases allied to the material. Uncontrolled tips and dumps of deadly blue asbestos, some of them adjacent to water supplies, give off dust in the wind and there are cases of roads being repaired and houses being built with asbestos waste. Reports, some twenty years old, pointing to mining companies as responsible for cancer in the local communities, have been gagged, in consequence of which families of the victims are unable to sue as are those in the States. Over there lawyers have been able to win damages of hundreds of thousands of dollars after convincing juries of the dangers in asbestos products. Now the floodgates are open there is a long queue of claims running into millions of dollars

● DEATH OF THE DINOSAUR (BBC 2 9.30pm) investigates the theory, propounded by Nobel Prize winner, Professor Luiz Alvarez, that the extinction of these creatures and threequarters of the rest of the world's species sixty five million years ago was caused by an asteroid, six miles wide, crashing onto Earth somewhere in the North Pacific. That the destruction happened is not in question. How it occurred has been a matter of conjecture for some time. From samples of rock taken from Northern Italy and Montana scientists at Berkeley, California, have built up an idea of how quickly the mud layer in the samples took to form and several ideas as to the cause. The programme analyses all the theories, lucidly rejecting all, leaving only Professor Arvarez's that has not been disproved.

● THE ABBESS OF CREWE (Radio 4 8.00pm) by Muriel Spark is the Monday Play. It is a wicked satire on the Watergate affair with Sian Phillips as Sister Alexandra, an overconfident nun assuming the mantle of Abbess before the election to the post. The reason she is so confident is that the cloisters are bugged and she knows all. But a crack begins to appear in her confident facade when Sister Felicity's thimble goes missing from her sewing box . . .

Entertainments Guide

Classified Guide

Classified Rates

Personal Columns	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines) £17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms) £20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)
Appointments	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines) £17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms) £20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)
Property	£3.25 per line (min 2 lines) £17.50 per cm semi-display (min 3 cms) £20.00 per cm full display (min 3 cms)
Weekend Shoparound	£14.00 per cm full display (min 5 cms)
Court Circular	£5.00 per line
Box Numbers	£5.00

Cheating claim as Sattar sweeps Bangladesh poll

From Trevor Fishlock, Dacca, Nov 15

Mr Abdus Sattar, the acting President, was tonight heading for overwhelming victory in the Bangladesh presidential election. The size of his majority, seven to one in early returns, was remarkable to say the least. It led to outraged allegations by the main opposition party that there had been "naked manufacture" of the figures by the Government.

Four hours after the polls closed at dusk, Mr Sattar of the Bangladesh National Party (BNP) had 683,270 votes against 92,323 polled for his principal opponent, Dr Kamal Hossain, the Awami League candidate.

Although these were the totals from only 894 of the 21,873 constituencies, the huge gulf between the two figures led Dr. Hossain to call a hurried press conference in the garden of his home in Dacca tonight.

Insects were busily biting a gathering of more than 100 reporters when Dr. Hossain emerged on to his verandah with grim-faced supporters. At his side was Shaikh Hasina Wajed, president of the Awami League, and daughter of Shaikh Mujib, founder of Bangladesh.

Dr Hossain declared: "These are not election results. They are manufactured." He noted that the earliest results, based on 7,000 votes, had been declared within 35 minutes of the polls closing. "It is physically impossible to count that many votes in that time," he declared angrily.

Mr Sattar's seven to one lead contrasts with the four to one victory of President Zia in the 1978 election when he moved from military leader to civilian president.

The Awami League had been saying for some time that it expected the Government to rig the voting today. More than once Dr Hossain promised that people would protest "by all known means" if they were cheated of an Awami League victory.

He claimed tonight that the BNP had terrorized voters and filled ballot boxes with bogus votes. In about 25 places, he said, there had been disruption of voting, intimidation, and attacks with knives. He talked of "hoodlums" with guns and, waving a sheaf of papers, he read out a list of "assaults by BNP musclemen".

But Mr Hussain Ahmed, the chief returning officer for the election, said in Dacca tonight there was no evidence that any of these allegations were true. He said that district officers would have told him of any incidents, and none had been reported.

In any case, the overall impression from reports around the country, and from personal observation is that polling was relatively peaceful. It seems that only a few incidents, scuffles, and the like, punctuated a day in which people kept their tempers and demonstrated commitment to the democratic process.

In the second presidential election of their brief and turbulent history, the people seemed determined to keep the emotional and political temperature low. It was almost as if they felt themselves on show.

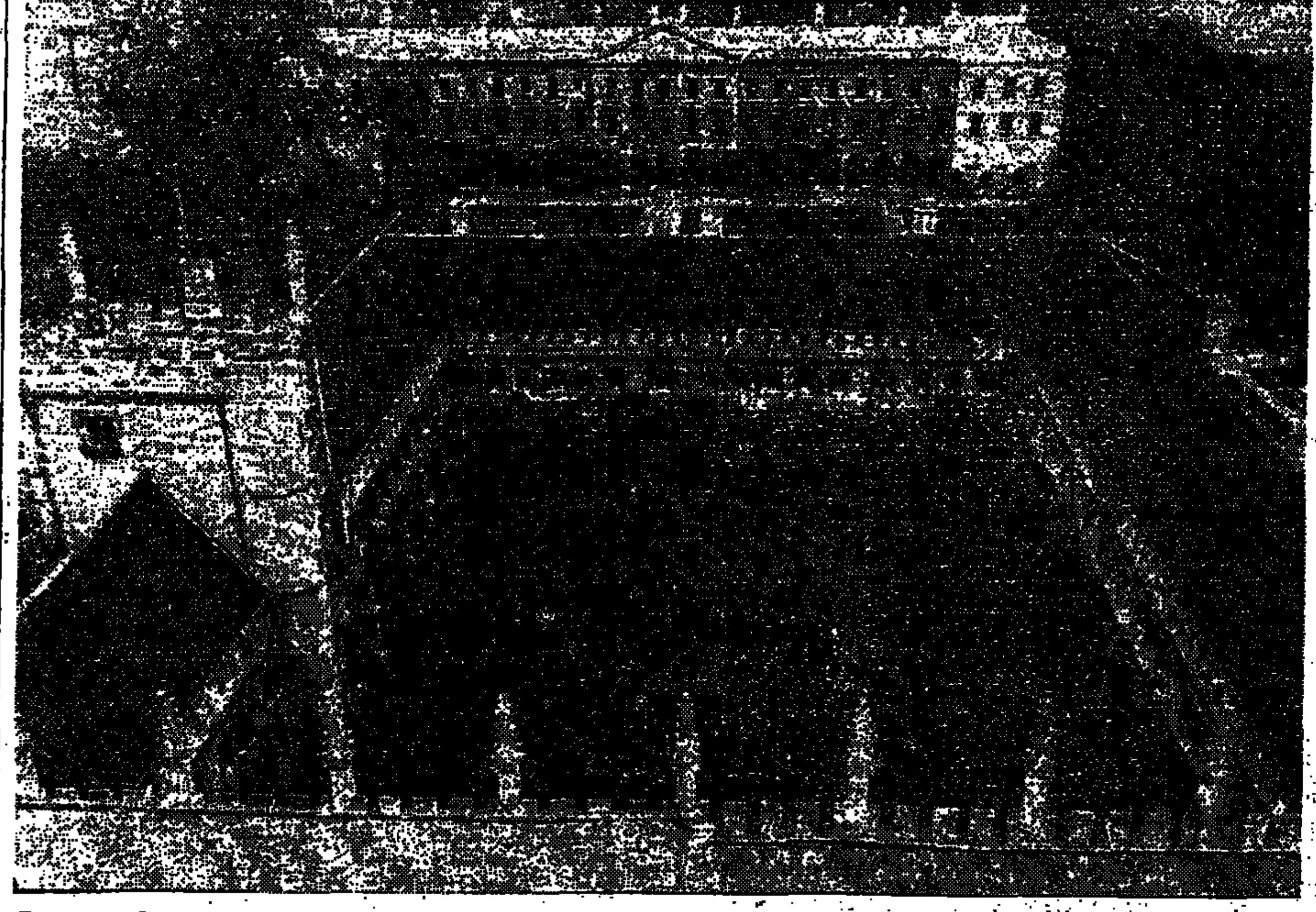
There was one case reported of people being caught red handed as they tried to vote twice. In fact, they were purple handed. Every voter today had his thumb dabbed with dye to stop him voting again.

But there seems to have been hardly more trouble than might be expected during an enthusiastically supported football match in Britain. There have been isolated complaints of damage and looting but it is evident that party placards, emblems and banners have not been subjected to any large-scale attack.

Although Dacca and its environs are plastered with posters, there is less defacing of them than might be found in an average London tube station.

It seems that at least 50 per cent of the 39 million voters recorded their votes. They did so by banging a rubber stamp on a large white form filled with the names of 31 candidates. In spite of the large number of candidates, there were only two symbols that counted: the sheaf of rice of the Bangladesh National Party, and the boat of the Awami League.

In the town of Narayanganj, an industrial centre near Dacca, people were plainly good humoured as they jostled to vote. This is an intensely political town. The Awami League was founded here in 1948 and one of the league's leaders, said: "There is no trouble. We are determined this will be a peaceful poll. There is no scope for violence or intimidation. Whatever the outcome, it will be accepted by the people."



Bill Warhurst

Dons, benefactors and guests listen to a celebration fanfare played from the newly-restored Great Tower at Magdalen College, Oxford, yesterday. The music signalled the end of more than six years' work costing £900,000 and using 400 tons of specially quarried stone to rebuild the 15th century tower's crumbling pinnacles. (Diary, page 10).

Prior asks for calm in Ulster, but Paisley wants action

Continued from page 1
insecure loyalist community. Like his close friend, Mr Paisley, he concocted a potent political and religious mixture that was at its most effective when, like now, Ulster sank deep into crisis.

Though nothing like as charismatic as Mr Paisley, his messages from the pulpit were strikingly similar: the killers should be killed and the troops put on a war footing to root out and shoot the "terrorists, spies and saboteurs".

On social, political and religious issues he was a hard liner, although his sermons and speeches were delivered with nothing like the passion of Mr Paisley. He staunchly advocated the death penalty and consistently condemned the Army's demonstrative reluctance over at least the past 18 months to raid Roman Catholic areas.

His death is likely to have more effect on the loyalist community than the loss of the man as a political figure. Although an active party worker he was by no means central to the policy making machine. In that sense nothing is likely to change within the party; his murder, however, will further dismay an already embittered and divided Unionist community.

He told the Commons prophetically two years ago: "The IRA has said that any MP in Northern Ireland who votes in favour of the death penalty will be a target for them."

Despite his extreme politics he was widely regarded as a highly personable man and was a keen football player with a Commons team. For a time he played for Sheffield Wednesday FC but showed no promise of sporting stardom.

He joined the Unionist Party while working as a Methodist minister in Suffolk in the early 1970s and simultaneously joined the Orange Order. He entered the Commons for South Belfast in February, 1974 and has successfully defended it since. In May, 1979 he had a 17,000 majority.

One of his most outspoken recent campaigns was against the recruitment of IRA sympathizers at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast. Sadly, Nora, his widow, said on the eve of his last re-election to Westminster: "I feel that Robert is there for a purpose and until that is finished the Good Lord will look after him."

☐ Mr George Gardiner, Tory MP for Reigate, yesterday called for the re-introduction of the death penalty for those convicted of killing or maiming by acts of terrorism. He said that they should not be hanged but stood against a wall and shot (the Press Association reports).

Mr Gardiner told Kent Young Conservatives at Folkestone: "Every MP will mourn the death of Robert Bradford, conscious that his is no more tragic than every other murder perpetrated by the IRA."

☐ The State Department in Washington said yesterday that it greatly regretted the murders of Mr Bradford and Mr Kenneth Campbell, a social worker at the community centre in Finaghy.

Its statement said: "Their murders are but another great tragedy in the vicious cycle of violence which afflicts Northern Ireland. As President Reagan said in his St Patrick's Day statement this year, 'We condemn all acts of terrorism and violence, for these cannot solve Northern Ireland's problems'."

Schmidt's peace rally sympathies

Continued from page 1
which neither the British Government nor the British nation have any jurisdiction.

"At the same time you were on the receiving end of these Soviet threats. I wonder whether you would be as calm as you want the Germans to be..."

He said he had great sympathy for people who demonstrated for peace as a principle, although, "I will not let myself be influenced by emotions.

"You cannot stabilize peace by emotions; but you can destabilize peace by emotions. What you need in order to stabilize peace is reason, and reason tells you that you do need a military balance between West and East."

The misunderstanding in the United States and elsewhere of the peace movement and sometimes of his own policies is also clearly a communications problem. At the root of it, he said, was a lack of knowledge in the American press of Europe as a whole and of West Germany in particular.

Mitterrand approves construction of new nuclear weapons

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, Nov 15

President François Mitterrand has approved the construction of a seventh nuclear submarine, a new tactical nuclear weapon and a strategic ground-to-ground missile.

The decision was taken at a secret meeting on Friday of the National Defence Council, over which M Mitterrand presided. It was announced in the National Assembly by M Charles Hernu, the Defence Minister, in the debate on the 1982 defence estimates, of which one-third are earmarked for the independent French nuclear deterrent.

The estimates were approved by a substantial majority. The Opposition split in the vote for the first time since the Socialists came to power last May, the Giscardian UDF approving the estimates, while the Gaullist RPR opposed them.

The new tactical nuclear weapon, the Hades, will replace the existing Pluton, and the SX ground-to-ground missile will replace the Mirage IV of the Strategic Air Command when these are taken out of service in 1993.

Announcement of the submarine and the missile systems was a reply by the Government to Gaullist criticism that the 1982 defence budget was merely designed to catch up on the backlog of the previous five-year programme, and made no provision for developments.

M Mitterrand had dropped hints about the submarine when he visited the nuclear base at the Ile Longue, near Brest, in July. It is not yet certain, however, whether it will belong to the same generation as the Redoubtable launched in 1967, and the other four already in service.

It could be of a more modern design, as recently suggested by the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Lacaze. The sixth nuclear submarine will become operational in 1985 and be fitted with 16 new M4 missiles, each with six warheads of 150 kilotonnes and a range of more than 4,000 kilometres.

The five in service are equipped with M20 missiles of one megatonne, and a range of 3,300 kilometres. The plan is to convert them to the new weapons system between 1985 and 1991.

The Hades tactical weapon, which will be issued to units of the Army in 1992, is a ground-to-ground missile with a range of 200 kilometres, more mobile that the Pluton because it is mounted on a wheeled base, instead of an AMX 30 tank chassis.

No details are yet available about the SX missile, which is still covered by defence secrecy, and on which research began four years ago.

The Defence Minister insisted in the course of the debate that there could be no security without a balance of forces between East and West. "Negotiation is preferable to the arms race", he added, but he rejected categorically any unilateral cut in armaments, under cover of "ill-conceived pacifism".

He considered it logical that so long as the Russians did not dismantle their SS20 missile bases in eastern Europe, "our allies should choose to strenghen their defence through the stationing of American Pershing II and cruise missiles on their territory".

Left split, page 7

Trident missile goes astray

Cape Canaveral, Florida, Nov 15.—A Trident missile fired from a nuclear submarine veered off course today and had to be destroyed by a United States Air Force safety officer, officials here said.

The United States Navy missile was launched from the submarine Benjamin Franklin, cruising below the surface about 50 miles off the coast of Cape Canaveral.

Major James Moore, the spokesman for Patrick Air Force base, said the launch and ignition of the missile's first stage were normal, but a malfunction caused the missile to veer off course 55 seconds after its launching. An Air Force range safety officer immediately pushed a button in the control centre and exploded the missile.

Officials were studying the data to determine the exact cause of the failure, Major Moore added.

The Trident has a range of 4,900 to 6,900 miles, while the Poseidon missile has only a 2,880-mile range.

The Benjamin Franklin is among several nuclear submarines converted from Poseidons to carry the Tridents while specialized Trident submarines were under construction. The first Trident submarine was commissioned last week.

Each time a submarine undergoes this type of conversion, test firings are conducted. Today's incident was at least the second time that a Trident missile has been aborted.—AP.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron of Disabled Drivers' Association, attends lunch organized by the association to launch Project 81, Royal Festival Hall, 1; as president of Westminster Abbey Trust, presides at trustees' meeting, Buckingham Palace, 4.30.

The Duke of Gloucester opens Inscape 81, the international exhibition of design for interiors, the Barbican Centre for Arts and Conferences, 10.45.

Exhibitions

Exhibition of newspapers and bulletins issued by Polish independent trade union Solidarity, British Library exhibition galleries, Great Russell Street, 10-5.

Loot VII, Goldsmiths Hall, Foster Lane, 10.30-5.

The Elements—painting by Keith Grant from Iceland, Norway and England, Wakefield Art Gallery and Museum, Wakefield, 12.30-5.30.

Art of Joseph Wolf RI, 1820-1899, Tryon and Moorland Gallery, 23/24 Cork Street, 9.30-6.

The Times and *The Sunday Times* Business to Business Exhibition, Belle Vue, Manchester, 10-6.

Talks, lectures

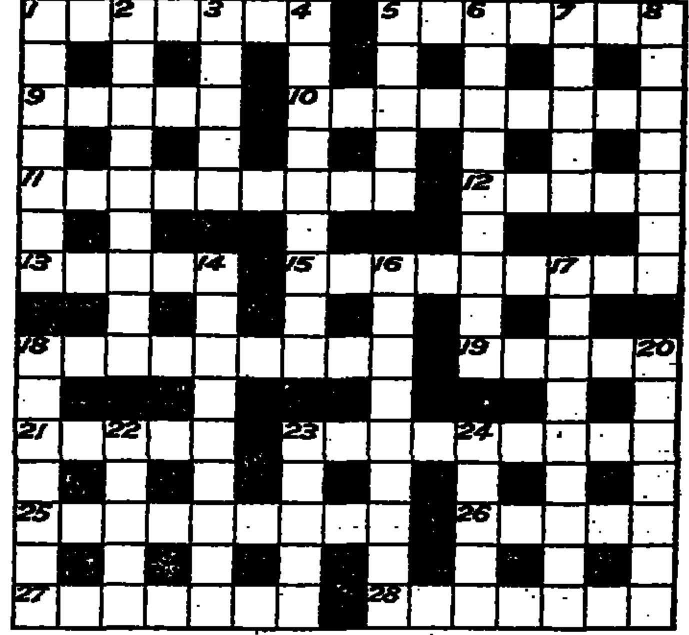
Film: Building the Industrial Revolution, 12; lecture: Gordale Scar by James Ward, 1, Tate Gallery.

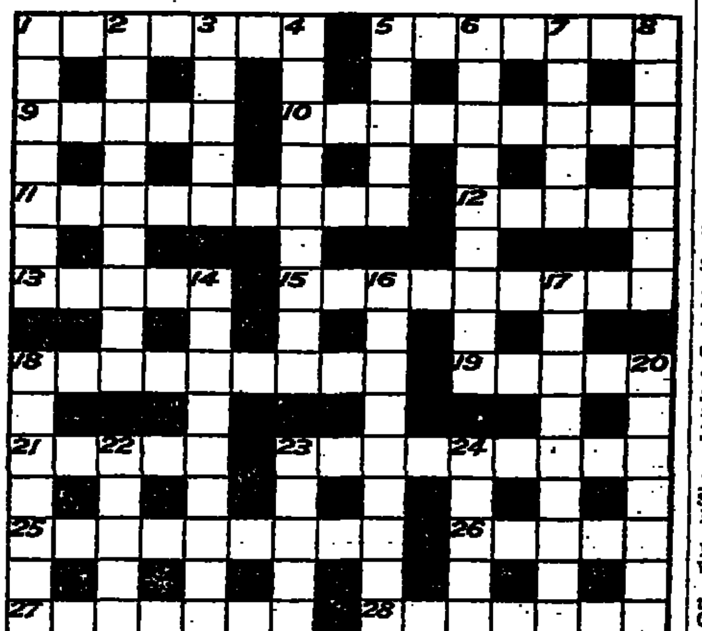
Music

Heiner Kuhner, organ, St Martin's, 1.15.

Piano recital by Grahame Jones, St Lawrence Jewry, 1.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,681





ACROSS

1 Eleven winning at home imitating Harold (7).
5 Exclusive circle take humble home by the lake (7).
9 Winter sportsman could be dropped at Lord's (5).
10 Oddly a true chap might let one down (9).
11 Finished, exhausted, in the red (9).
12 Country of health clubs? (5).
13 It gives strong support for half a lap (5).
15 Adam was one skilled in plot development (9).
18 Suspended for kissing it let some out (9).
19 Victoria to her king in a French resort, say? (5).
21 When no traffic congestion? (Carroll) (5).
23 Makes things sticky, Russian agency impounding 100 cows (9).
25 Edgar Allan out to share in theatre work (9).
26 Turner's article in two languages (5).
27 Seasoned beams — could be Indian? (7).
28 Bunting displayed by sailor to landlady (7).

DOWN

1 Those playing away put to sea (4-3).
2 Not the full depth of beauty? (9).
3 Love embraced by gentlemen in the Cyclades (5).
4 Pippin's transport turn-over spoils plans (5-4).
5 Artist joining firm? Rubbish! (5).
6 With savoir-faire I can get round one clever contestant (9).
7 Like a ball in a game of golf (5).
8 Polished, showing leg in neat composition (7).
14 Broadcast event generally in four parts (5-4).
16 Direction to increase output we hear (9).
17 Occult influence of fire, water etc (9).
18 Maybe saw one of these in a cracker (7).
20 Light not only by these windows (Clough) (7).
22 Dr West upset by vision (5).
23 Journeys before the fall (5).
24 Waterway public house has a tenant, we hear (5).

The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 15,680 will appear next Saturday

Tomorrow's events

The Queen holds Investiture, 11.

The Duke of Edinburgh visits Rolls-Royce Derby in the company's seventy-fifth anniversary year, 10.10.

The Prince of Wales, president, the Prince's Trust, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, visits Horley Road Community Centre, Bristol; as patron, the International Year of Disabled People, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, visits Remploy Limited, Radnor Road, Horfield, Bristol, 12 and attends, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, concert in aid of Multiple Sclerosis Society, Cathedral Church of St Peter and St Paul, Clifton, Avon, 6.55.

Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attends concert given at St John's Church, Smith Square.

Princess Alice Duchess of Gloucester, as patron, attends annual general meeting of East African Women's League, Holy Trinity Church House, Brompton Road.

Talks, lectures

"Politics and Society in Edo Japan" by Professor Richard Storry, Victoria and Albert Museum, 6.30.

"The Story of Abstract Art (1) Monet to Matisse" by Simon Wilson, Tate Gallery, 1.

"Seventeenth Century Architecture (1) England", National Gallery, 1.

Ken Howard, New Grafton Gallery, 42 Old Bond Street, 10-6.

Music

Dvorak: Bagatelles Op 47 for two violins, cello and harmonium, Coliseum, 1.

Organ recital by David Sanger, St Michael's, Cornhill, 5.45.

Organ recital by Rosemary Field, St Peter-upon-Cornhill, 12.30.

Ski show

The Daily Mail international ski show, Earls Court, 12 noon to 10 pm. Admission £2 for adults, £1 for children. Displays of acrobatic and ballet freestyle skiing, slalom races; free ski lessons; and a "Theatre on Skis". Today: Thomson celebrity race between stage, screen and radio personalities in aid of the Lord's Taverners charity.

Turkey prices

A turkey bonanza for Christmas shoppers was forecast by the British Turkey Federation yesterday. More than 11 million turkeys will be sold in the run up to Christmas. Bejam will be selling British and American birds, all self-basting, at 55p a lb, 4p cheaper than last year. Dewhurst will be selling its self-basting birds at 59p a lb.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Civil Aviation (Amendment) Bill and Nuclear Industry (Finance) Bill second readings.

The papers

The Daily Mirror comments that it must have helped those planting bombs at the back of Sir Michael Havers's home to know that the only guard, a 22-year-old policewoman, was stationed at the front. "Far from deterring the terrorists, that only put the policewoman's life at risk. But those being protected have a duty to take care as much as those who are protecting them," it says.

Commenting on Lord Denning's judgment in the Greater London Council "cheap fares" case, The Sunday Times says one of the big issues before Parliament was the question of what autonomy was left to local government. Upheld, the judgment would make that question yet more urgent.

The Sunday Telegraph criticizes Mr Michael Foot's statement about Mr Wedgwood Benn and the Labour Shadow Cabinet for having nothing to say about the substantive issue: whether or not the next Labour government would renationalize oil and gas assets *without* compensation.

The Observer welcomes signs that the police were beginning to question some of their traditional attitudes. The U-turn by the Police Federation on the much-criticized procedure for dealing with complaints indicated a new readiness to take account of genuine public misgivings.

Praising Mr Joseph Gormley, the retiring mineworkers' leader, as a man of realism, the Sunday Express suggested that he would make a first-class chairman of the National Coal Board.

Church music

St George's Church, Bristol, 1; Thursday, Joaquin Achucarro (piano), 1.00.

St Martin-within-Ludgate: today, Heiner Kuhner (organ), 1.15; Wednesday, Gillyanne Kayes (soprano), Susan Farrow (organ) 1.15; Friday, Catherine Coveman (soprano), Carter Larsen (piano); 1.15.

Bristol Cathedral: Thursday, Bristol Madrigal Society Concert, 7.30.

Chichester Cathedral: tomorrow, Brian Shilham (clarinet), Colin Ross (piano), 1.10.

St Michael's Cornhill: today, Jonathan Rennert (organ), 1.00.

St Paul's Church, Knightsbridge: Wednesday, Alison Truefitt (soprano); David Owen Norris (piano); 7.30.

Peterborough Cathedral: Saturday, Peterborough Philharmonic Society, 7.30.

St Augustine's Church, Wisbech: Thursday, The Equale Brass Ensemble, 7.30.

St John's Church, Boxmoor, Hemel Hempstead: Saturday, Choir Concert, 8.00.

St Mary's Church, Woodbridge: Saturday, Woodbridge Choral Society, 7.30.

St Saviour's Church, Splott Road, Southwark Cathedral: tomorrow, London Youth Brass Concert, 5.45; Wednesday, Flutes, Reeds and Whistles (medieval music), 5.45; Endellion String Quartet, 7.30; Friday, Gillian Weir (organ), 5.45; Saturday, Dulwich Choral Society, Ionian Singers, Verona Orchestra perform Bach's Mass in B Minor.

Arundel Cathedral: Saturday, Arun Choral Society perform Handel's Messiah, 7.00.

Christ Church, Eaton, Norwich: Sunday, Church choir perform Handel's Messiah, 7.00.

Hereford Cathedral: Saturday, Hereford Choral Society, 7.30.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.71	1.64
Austria Sch	31.25	29.15
Belgium Fr	81.50	77.50
Canada $	2.34	2.25
Denmark Kr	14.15	13.45
Finland Mkk	8.65	8.20
France Fr	11.10	10.50
Germany DM	4.40	4.16
Greece Dr	127.00	119.00
Hongkong $	11.51	10.55
Ireland Pd	1.24	1.19
Italy Lir	2340.00	2240.00
Japan Yn	458.00	432.00
Netherlands Gld	4.80	4.56
Norway Kr	11.62	11.05
Portugal Esc	127.00	120.00
S Africa Rd	1.81	1.65
Spain Pta	188.00	179.00
Sweden Kr	10.86	10.32
Switzerland Fr	3.52	3.30
US $	1.97	1.90
Yugoslavia Dnr	86.00	81.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied on Friday by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers cheques and other foreign currency business.

London: The *FT* Index rose 1.0 to 519.2 on Friday evening.

New York: Dow Jones industrial average was down 4.66 to 855.88.

Nature notes

Some of the Arctic duck wintering in Britain stay mainly out to sea: Scoters are common now along the south and east coasts, they stay on the water, rarely coming even on to sandbanks; often in big flocks, the drakes a glossy black from bill to tail. Swimming, they stick their tails sharply in the air, like the more elegant and colourful pintails. These are also marine birds, but come inland more often than the scoters; solitary individuals may sometimes be seen in town parks, feeding with the mallard and the tufted ducks. The pintails never dive; when they "up-end" they depress their pointed tail.

With the cold weather, red squirrels are more sluggish, feeding mainly in a frenzied burst of activity in the early morning. Grey squirrels are as active as ever, frequently invading gardens now. Butterflies cope with the winter in a variety of ways. Some, like the peacocks, hibernate in the winged form. Others, like the white butterflies, pass the winter as chrysalids, while some survive as caterpillars. The caterpillars of the ringlet and the small heath hardly even hibernate; they rest torpid in the long grass, and on days when the sun is warm resume life for another short meal.

D.J.M.

Big bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced on Saturday, are:

£100,000: 18WP 685043 (winner comes from Hull); £50,000 6TF 975806 (Devon); and £25,000 4AT 217728 (Lincolnshire).

Today's anniversaries

John Bright, political reformer, was born at Rochdale, 1811. Henry III died in London, 1272.

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Weather

General situation: Troughs of low pressure will affect all districts.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight

London, East Anglia, E Midlands, central S, SE and E England: Mostly cloudy with outbreaks of rain or drizzle; wind mainly S, moderate. Max temp 11C (52F).

W Midlands, NE, central N, SW England, Channel Islands: Mostly dry with sunny intervals. Wind mainly SW light or moderate; max temp 10C (50F).

Lake District, Borders, NW England, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Bright or sunny intervals, becoming cloudy later perhaps with some rain; wind mainly SW, light, but increasing moderate to fresh later; max temp 7-9C (45-48F).

Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, SW Scotland, N Ireland, Isle of Man: Dry and bright at first, becoming cloudy with outbreaks of rain; wind SW light increasing fresh or strong; max temp 5-7C (41-45F).

NE and NW Scotland: Scattered showers and bright intervals becoming cloudy with rain; wind SW light becoming southerly fresh or strong; max temp 6C (43F).

Orkney, Shetland: Scattered showers and sunny intervals; wind S to SW fresh to strong; max temp 6C (43F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Continuing unsettled and becoming rather cold generally.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind S, fresh, locally strong; sea moderate.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S to SW, moderate, increasing fresh or strong; sea moderate.

Sun rises: 7.20 am | Sun sets: 4.10 pm
Moon sets: 12.11 pm | Moon rises: 8.47 pm

Last quarter: November 18

Lighting up time

London 4.40 pm to 6.52 am
Bristol 4.50 pm to 7.01 am
Edinburgh 4.34 pm to 7.23 am
Manchester 4.41 pm to 7.08 am
Penzance 5.07 pm to 7.08 am

London

YESTERDAY
Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 10C (50F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 6C (43F). Humidity: 6 pm, 74 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.6 hours. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,034.7 millibars steady.

SATURDAY
Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 9C (48F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 8C (46F). Humidity 6 pm, 65 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,024.8 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53in.

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair.

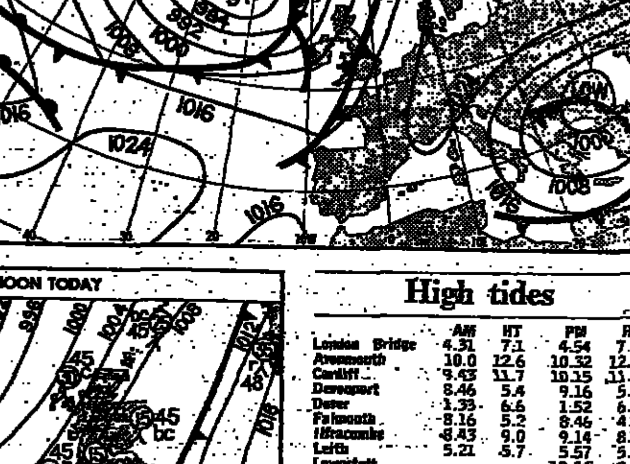
		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	9	48	Guernsey	c	8	46
Birmingham	c	7	45	Jersey	f	9	48
Blackpool	c	7	45	Inverness	c	7	45
Bristol	c	8	46	London	c	9	48
Cardiff	c	9	48	Manchester	c	7	45
Edinburgh	c	7	45	Newcastle	c	7	45
Glasgow	c	9	48	Ronaldsway	c	8	46

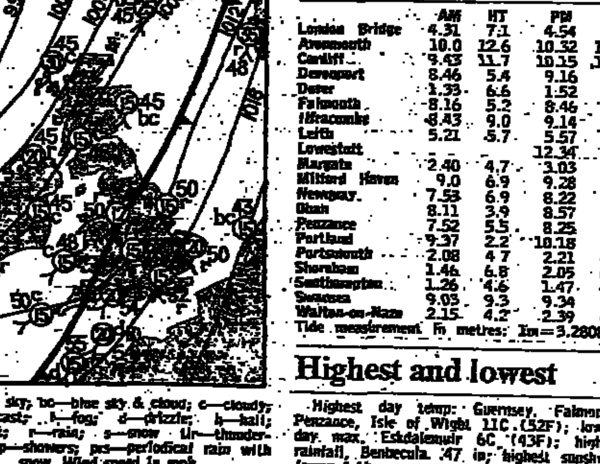
Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse.

LONDON: Cosmos 1518 17.39-17.45; WNW; 66SE; ESE*. 19.18-19.20; W; 20WSW; WSW*. Cosmos 236R (Nov 17) 5.18-5.22; WNW*; 60WNW; ENE. Cosmos 185R 17.27-17.35; NW; 35 NE; E*. 19.8-19.12; NW; 70NW; NW*. Dynamics Explorer (Nov 17) 5.58-6.7; SE; 35E; NNE. Seasat 17.9-17.27; E; 30NE; NNW. 18.49-18.56; SSE*; 70WSW; NW. Salyut 17.10-17.11; SSE; 10SE; SE.

Predictions supplied by Earth Satellite Unit, University of Aston, Birmingham.





High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	4.31	7.1	4.54	7.3
Avonmouth	10.0	12.6	10.32	12.1
Cardiff	9.43	11.7	10.15	11.2
Devonport	8.46	5.4	9.16	5.1
Dover	1.33	6.6	1.52	6.4
Falmouth	8.16	5.2	8.46	4.9
Ilfracombe	8.43	9.0	9.14	8.6
Leith	5.21	5.7	5.57	5.4
Lowestoft	—	—	12.34	2.6
Margate	2.40	4.7	3.03	4.9
Milford Haven	9.0	6.9	9.28	6.5
Newquay	7.53	6.9	8.22	6.6
Oban	8.11	3.9	8.57	3.5
Penzance	7.52	5.5	8.25	5.2
Portland	9.37	2.2	10.18	2.0
Portsmouth	2.08	4.7	2.21	4.7
Shoreham	1.46	6.8	2.05	6.1
Southampton	1.26	4.6	1.47	4.4
Swansea	9.05	9.3	9.34	8.9
Walton-on-Naze	2.15	4.2	2.39	4.3

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Guernsey, Falmouth, Penzance, Isle of Wight 11C (52F); lowest day max, Eskdalemuir 6C (43F); highest rainfall, Benbecula .47 in; highest sunshine, Jersey 4.6hrs.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarborough	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dull
Bridlington	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dull
Cromer	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy
Lowestoft	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dull
Clacton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy
Margate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sun ints
Folkestone	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sun ints
Hastings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sun ints
Eastbourne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy
Worthing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy
Littlehampton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Dull
Bognor Regis	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy
Southsea	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy
Shanklin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy
Bournemouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy
Poole	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy
Swanage	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy
Weymouth	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Cloudy
Scilly Isles	—	—	11	52	Dull
Tenby	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Anglesey	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Colwyn Bay	—	.01	9	48	Rain
Southport	1.8	—	7	45	Cloudy
Blackpool	—	—	8	46	Cloudy
Morecambe	—	—	8	46	Cloudy
Douglas	—	—	9	48	Cloudy
Exmouth	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Teignmouth	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Torquay	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Falmouth	—	—	11	52	Cloudy
Penzance	—	—	11	52	Dull
Jersey	4.6	—	10	50	Sun pds
Guernsey	0.8	—	11	52	Cloudy
Eskdalemuir	—	—	6	43	Cloudy
Prestwick	—	.04	9	48	Rain
Abbotsinch	—	.12	9	48	Rain

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; th, thunder.

		C	F
Ajaccio	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Akrotiri	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alexandria	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Algiers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amsterdam	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bahrain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barbados	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barcelona	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beirut	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Belgrade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Berlin	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bermuda	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Biarritz	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boulogne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bordeaux	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Budapest	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Capetown	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Casablanca	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

		C	F
[illegible]	s	3	37
[illegible]	s	11	52
[illegible]	[illegible]	23	73
[illegible]	c	9	48
[illegible]	c	7	45
[illegible]	s	19	66
[illegible]	s	13	55
[illegible]	c	3	37
[illegible]	f	22	72
[illegible]	s	6	43
[illegible]	s	18	64
[illegible]	f	1	34
[illegible]	f	0	32
[illegible]	s	15	59
[illegible]	s	31	88
[illegible]	f	21	70
[illegible]	f	26	79
[illegible]	f	15	59
[illegible]	s	12	54
[illegible]	fog	17	63
[illegible]	f	5	41
[illegible]	s	8	46

		C	F			C	F
Majorca	s	17	63	Salzburg	c	0	32
Malaga	f	20	68	Sao Paulo	c	10	50
Malta	s	16	61	San Francisco	r	15	59
Melbourne	c	13	55	Santiago	c	27	81
Mexico City	s	16	61	Seoul	r	9	48
Miami	s	24	75	Singapore			
Milan	s	10	50	Stockholm	s	2	36
Montreal	c	9	48	Strasbourg	s	6	43
Moscow	c	−2	28	Sydney	f	21	70
Munich	sn	−1	30	Tangier	s	23	73
Nairobi	[illegible]	20	68	Tehran			
Naples	f	9	48	Tel Aviv	s	22	72
New York	c	10	50	Tenerife	c	26	79
Nice	s	15	59	Tokyo	c	15	59
Oslo	sn	1	34	Toronto	f	14	57
Ottawa				Tunis	s	18	64
Paris	fog	2	36	Valencia	s	16	61
Prague	sn	0	32	Vancouver	c	8	46
Reykjavik	f	−1	30	Venice	s	9	48
Rhodes	c	17	63	Vienna	c	3	37
Riyadh	s	27	81	Warsaw	c	4	39
Rio de Janeiro	f	25	77	Washington	c	19	66
Rome	s	12	54	Zurich	f	4	39